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THE HISTORY

OF THE

IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE AT DELHI.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, EMPRESS OF INDIA.
(KAISAR-I-HIND.)

Photographed for this work by permission of MESSRS. COLNAGHI.

THE HISTORY

OF THE

Imperial Assemblage at Delhi,

HELD ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1877,

TO CELEBRATE THE
ASSUMPTION OF THE TITLE OF EMPRESS OF INDIA
BY HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

INCLUDING

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF INDIA AND HER PRINCES PAST AND PRESENT.

30844

BY

J. TALBOYS WHEELER,

AUTHOR OF "THE HISTORY OF INDIA FROM THE EARLIEST AGES,"
"GEOGRAPHY OF HERODOTUS," ETC., ETC.

WITH PORTRAITS, PICTURES, MAPS, AND PLANS.

London:
LONGMANS, GREEN, READER, AND DYER.

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LONDON
R. CLAY, SONS, AND TAYLOR,
BREAD STREET HILL,

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD LYTTON, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,
GRAND MASTER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

PREFACE.

THE accompanying volume is not an official narrative. It is a history of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, written by the light of the history of India. It was undertaken from the conviction that the Imperial Assemblage was a standpoint in Indian annals. It was also undertaken in the hope that historical sketches might be so interwoven with the descriptive narrative, as to present pictures of India past and present, and bring out the contrast between the state of India under Native Government and its present condition under British Rule.

The author has received every facility for carrying out his design. He has availed himself of many suggestions and much kind help.[1] But he is alone responsible for the plan and execution of the work, and the opinions it conveys. He has not thought it necessary to append references to historical facts, as those may be generally found in his larger History of India.

It had been originally intended to illustrate this book with photographs of all the Ruling Chiefs of India; but the process would have entailed considerable expense, and led to a very great delay. Portraits of eleven Chieftains, the

[1] The author would specially acknowledge the help he received at Delhi from Major Reeves of the Bombay Presidency, and Captain Murray of the Oude Commission. For the valuable assistance, during the preparation of the work for the press, of Col. O. T. Burne (Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy), the author's best thanks are also due.

representatives of dynasties familiar to English readers, have been selected; together with a portrait of His Excellency the Viceroy in his robes as Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Some views of interesting localities at Delhi and the immediate neighbourhood have been likewise inserted; together with others more or less illustrative of the Imperial Assemblage. Prefixed to the whole is the portrait of the Queen and Empress taken from the picture by Angeli, a copy of which was sent out by Her Majesty to be placed in the State Reception Tent at Delhi. The copyright of the picture belongs to Messrs. Colnaghi, of Pall Mall, by whose special permission it has been photographed for the present volume.

The author is indebted to the Editor of the *Graphic* for the right to photograph the spirited sketch, "On the way to the Proclamation." The original photographs, with some few exceptions, were taken by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, the well-known photographers of Simla, Calcutta and Bombay, who have kindly permitted them to be published in the present volume. A further volume of photographs may possibly be published hereafter; but this will depend upon the success which may attend the present publication. The author has also to express his acknowledgments to Colonel Thuillier, the Surveyor-General of India, for the Maps and Plans which have been inserted in the work, and serve to give it a permanent value.

The photograph of the medal which was struck to commemorate the Proclamation is inserted by special permission of the sculptor, G. G. Adams, Esq.

J. TALBOYS WHEELER.

CALCUTTA.

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PROCLAMATION.

As Viceroy and Governor-General of India, I hereby publish, for the information of the Governors, Administrators, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Peoples of this Empire, the subjoined Act passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland on the twenty-seventh day of April in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, together with a Royal Proclamation dated at the Court of Windsor the twenty-eighth day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six in the thirty-ninth year of Her Majesty's reign, transmitted to this Government by the Most Honourable the Secretary of State for India in His Lordship's despatch No. 70 of the 13th July 1876.

Moreover, I now publicly notify, under this my hand and seal, that it is my intention to hold at Delhi, on the 1st day of January 1877, an Imperial Assemblage, for the purpose of proclaiming to the Queen's subjects throughout India the gracious sentiments which have induced Her Majesty to make to Her Sovereign Style and Titles an addition specially intended to mark Her Majesty's interest in this great Dependency of Her Crown, and Her Royal confidence in the loyalty and affection of the Princes and Peoples of India.

To this Assemblage I propose to invite the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Heads of Administrations, from all parts of the Queen's Indian dominions, as well as those Princes, Chiefs, and Nobles, in whose Persons the antiquity of the past is associated with the prosperity of the present, and who so worthily contribute to the splendour and stability of this great Empire.

I shall forthwith issue such Orders in Council as may be suitable to the historical importance of the occasion, and in conformity with the desire which will be felt by all Her Majesty's subjects in India to manifest the affection they cherish for their august Sovereign by public rejoicings and appropriate demonstrations of loyalty.

Dated at Simla this eighteenth day of August, 1876.

(Signed) LYTTON.

ANNEXURES.

No. I. [39 Vic. ch. 10.]

An Act to enable Her Most Gracious Majesty to make an addition to the Royal Style and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies. [27th April, 1876.]

(Transmitted in Secretary of State's Despatch No. 28 (Legislative) of 29th June, 1876.)

Whereas by the Act for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland passed in the fortieth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, chapter sixty-seven, it was provided that after such Union as aforesaid the Royal style and titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies should be such as His Majesty by His Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom should be pleased to appoint :

And whereas by virtue of the said Act and of a Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal, dated the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and one, the present style and titles of Her Majesty are "Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith :"

And whereas by the Act for the better government of India, passed in the Session of the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and six, it was enacted that the government of India, theretofore vested in the East India Company in trust for Her Majesty, should become vested in Her Majesty, and that India should thenceforth be governed by and in the name of Her Majesty, and it is expedient that there should be a recognition of the transfer of government so made by means of an addition to be made to the style and titles of Her Majesty :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

It shall be lawful for Her Most Gracious Majesty, with a view to such recognition as aforesaid of the transfer of the government of India, by Her Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to make such addition to the style and titles at present appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies as to Her Majesty may seem meet.

No. II.

No. 70, *dated India Office,* 13*th July,* 1876.

From HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, *to* THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

I FORWARD herewith, for the information of your Excellency's Government, copy of the Queen's Proclamation notifying the assumption by Her Majesty of the title of "Empress of India."

2. This act on the part of Her Majesty is a formal and emphatic expression, for which it seemed to the Queen that the opportunity was eminently suitable, of the favorable sentiments which She has always entertained towards the Princes and People of India. I request that Your Excellency will proclaim throughout Her Majesty's Indian Dominions, in a manner suitable to Her gracious intentions, the addition which has been made to the Royal style and titles.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

By the Queen.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS an Act has been passed in the present Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to enable Her Most Gracious Majesty to make an addition to the Royal Style and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies," which Act recites that, by the Act for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, it was provided that after such Union the Royal Style and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies should be such as His Majesty by His Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom should be pleased to appoint: and which Act also recites that, by virtue of the said Act, and of a Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal, dated the 1st day of January, 1801, Our present Style and Titles are "Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith:" and which Act also recites that, by the Act for the better Government of India it was enacted that the Government of India, there-

tofore vested in the East India Company in trust for Us, should become vested in Us, and that India should thenceforth be governed by Us and in Our name, and that it is expedient that there should be a recognition of the transfer of Government so made by means of an addition to be made to our Style and Titles: And which Act, after the said recitals, enacts that it shall be lawful for Us, with a view to such recognition as aforesaid of the transfer of the Government of India, by Our Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to make such addition to the Style and Titles at present appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies as to Us may seem meet; We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to appoint and declare, and We do hereby, by and with the said advice, appoint and declare, that henceforth, so far as conveniently may be, on all occasions and in all instruments wherein Our Style and Titles are used, save and except all Charters, Commissions, Letters Patent, Grants, Writs, Appointments, and other like instruments, not extending in their operation beyond the United Kingdom, the following addition shall be made to the Style and Titles at present appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies; that is to say, in the Latin tongue in these words: "Indiæ Imperatrix," And in the English tongue in these words: "Empress of India."

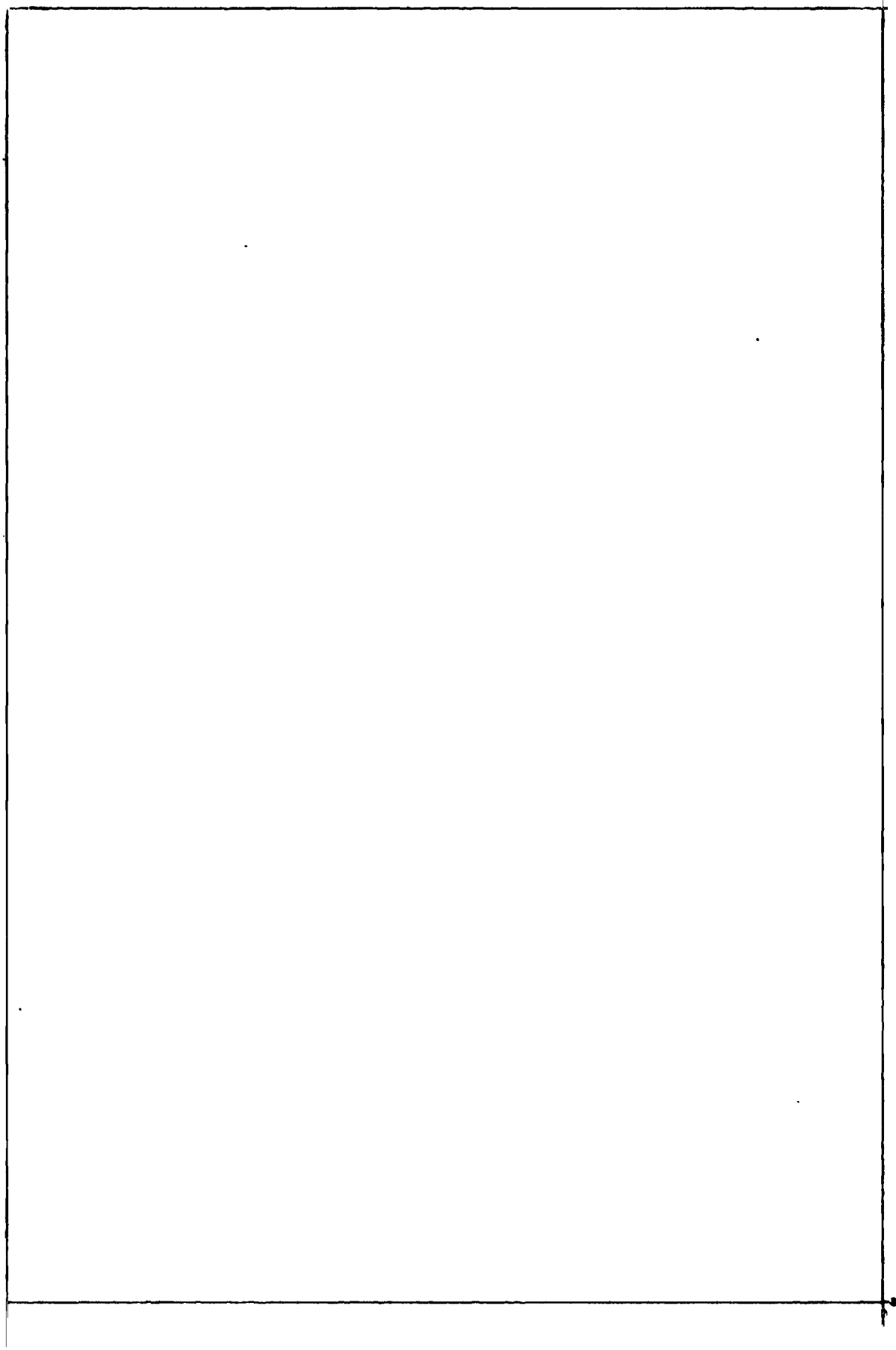
And Our will and pleasure further is, that the said addition shall not be made in the Commissions, Charters, Letters Patent, Grants, Writs, Appointments, and other like instruments, hereinbefore specially excepted.

And Our will and pleasure further is, that all gold, silver, and copper moneys, now current and lawful moneys of the

United Kingdom, and all gold, silver, and copper moneys which shall, on or after this day, be coined by our authority with the like impressions, shall, notwithstanding such addition to Our Style and Titles, be deemed and taken to be current and lawful moneys of the said United Kingdom; and further that all moneys coined for and issued in any of the Dependencies of the said United Kingdom, and declared by Our Proclamation to be current and lawful money of such Dependencies, respectively bearing Our Style, or Titles, or any part or parts thereof, and all moneys which shall hereafter be coined and issued according to such Proclamation, shall, notwithstanding such addition, continue to be lawful and current money of such Dependencies respectively, until Our pleasure shall be further declared thereupon.

Given at Our Court at *Windsor*, the twenty-eighth day of *April*, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, in the thirty-ninth year of Our Reign.

God save the Queen.



IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE AT DELHI.

THE HISTORY

OF THE

IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE AT DELHI.

INTRODUCTION.

Political Significance of the Imperial Assemblage.—Antiquity of Imperial Assemblages in India.—Fitness of Delhi.—Reasons for Reviewing the History of India.—Three Empires in India: the Rajpút, the Muhammadan and the Mahratta.

THE Imperial Assemblage at Delhi has been held to celebrate the assumption of the title of "Empress of India" by her Majesty the Queen. The significance of the event may be overlooked amidst the general rejoicings; the event itself will stand out for all time as an epoch in the history of India. It is the natural outcome of the political changes which have moulded India into a British empire. The Muhammadan rule faded away. The great East India Company built up a new dominion, and then resigned its trust. Eighteen years have passed by since the Queen of the British Isles assumed the direct sovereignty of her eastern possessions. The Imperial Assemblage at Delhi has ratified the act. Henceforth

Her Majesty the Queen is Empress of India—not only in deed, but in name.

An Imperial Assemblage is one of the oldest institutions in India. From the remotest antiquity the Rajas and princes of India have assembled to celebrate the establishment of a new empire, or the accession of a new suzerain. The story of such gatherings is told in the earliest traditions of the two famous Hindu epics,—the Rámáyana and Mahá Bhárata.[1] To this day the memories are household words throughout India. In the age of Rajpút sovereignty such meetings were known as Raja-súyas and Aswamedhas. In the age of Muhammadan rule they were known by the name of Durbars.

There is no city in the British empire so fitted as Delhi for the assumption of the sovereignty of India. It is seated near one of the most ancient sites in all India. It is associated with nearly every era in the history of the past, —Rajpút, Muhammadan and Mahratta. Its streets and bazaars have grown up in historic times; their story is told in written annals. They stand in the midst of relics which belong to the remotest antiquity; the remains of a metropolis which may claim to be coeval with the oldest cities in the ancient world. The ruins of Indra-prastha, the "precinct of Indra," lie buried beneath the neighbouring mounds. The kings, the nobles, the once teeming population have shrivelled into dust and ashes. The traditions are preserved to this day in the Hindu epic of the Mahá Bhárata. Delhi and its surroundings are a monument of Indra-prastha. The legends of

[1] It is a moot point whether the Rámáyana or the Mahá Bhárata is the oldest poem. The Hindus consider that the Rámáyana is the more ancient.

MEDAL STRUCK IN COMMEMORATION OF HER MAJESTY'S ASSUMPTION OF THE TITLE OF EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Indraprastha and Delhi are for ever bound up with the history of India.[1]

A review of the past history of India may form a fitting introduction to the narrative of the proceedings of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. It may be well in the present place to recall some of the leading events in which the families of the princes who attended the Assemblage are interested or associated. Indeed, the ancestral houses of

[1] There are three cities known to tradition, which are associated with the site of Delhi :

(1) *Indra-prastha*, which was built between Delhi gate and the tomb of Humáyun, somewhere about fifteen centuries before Christ.

(2) *Mediæval Delhi*, which was founded round about the Iron Pillar and the Kutub tower about A.D. 750.

(3) *Modern Delhi*, which was built by the Moghul emperor Shah Jehan in the early half of the seventeenth century; it was called Jehanabad after the name of the founder.

Each of these cities will be noticed in turn in the following pages; but the following description of them by M. de Thevenot, who visited India in the seventeenth century, will be found interesting :—

"There are three towns of Delhi near to one another. The first, which is entirely destroyed, and whereof some ruins only remain, was very ancient; and the learned Indians will have it to have been the capital town of the states of King Porus, so famous for the war which he maintained against Alexander the Great. It was nearer the source of the Jumna than the two others which have been built since. The Indians say it had fifty-two gates; and there is still at some distance from its ruins a stone-bridge, from whence a way hath been made with lovely trees on each side, which leads to the second Delhi, by the place where the sepulchre of Humáyun is.

"The second town of Delhi is that which was taken by the Moghuls. It was then beautified with a great many stately sepulchres of the Afghan kings and other monuments, which rendered it a very lovely town; but Shah Jehan, the father of Aurungzeb, demolished it for the building of Jehanabad. Towards the sepulchre of Humáyun there is a pyramid or obelisk of stone [*i.e.*, the Iron Pillar], which by its unknown characters shows a great antiquity.

"The third town of Delhi is joined to the remains of the second. Shah Jehan resolved to give his name to a new town; he caused it to be built of the ruins of the second Delhi, and called it Jehanabad. It lies in an open champaign country upon the brink of the Jumna. The fortress of it is half a league in circuit, and hath good walls with round towers every ten battlements, and ditches full of water, wharfed with stone, as likewise lovely gardens round it. This fort is the palace of the king."

all present have appeared upon the stage at one or other of the great epochs in Indian annals. Some claim descent from princes who fought in the wars of the Rámáyana and Mahá Bhárata; who joined in the royal and imperial assemblages which were celebrated in olden time. The forefathers of some may have flourished in the age when the galleys of Tyre and Sidon were plying in the eastern seas; when Alexander and his Greeks were advancing into the Punjab; when the ships of Roman merchants sailed to Indian ports. Other ancestors of existing families became famous under the imperial rule of Rajpúts, Muhammadans or Mahrattas. One and all have played a part in history during the rise and growth of the British empire in India. Their traditions have thus become interwoven with those of the English people. Henceforth all the great events in the history of India, from the foundation of Indra-prastha to the Imperial Assemblage of 1877, ought to be known and appreciated wherever the English language is spoken throughout the world.

The history of India before the advent of the British power tells of the rise and fall of three great empires,—the Rajpút, the Muhammadan and the Mahratta. Each in turn was a paramount power. Each in turn was broken up into small kingdoms, which became feudatory states of a new empire. The native princes of India are for the most part representatives of these bygone empires.

H.H. THE LATE MAHARAJA JUNG BAHADUR, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

CHAPTER I.

RAJPÚT INDIA.

ANTE A.D. 1000.

Antiquity of the Rajpúts.—Children of the Sun and Moon.—Hindu Chivalry.—The Rámáyana.—Story of Ráma and Sítá.—War against the Demons.—Hindu Imagination.—Ráma's Imperial Assemblage.—The Mahá Bhárata.—Legend of the Great War.—Reconciliation of the Dead Warriors.—Imperial Assemblage.—Gótama Buddha.—Alexander the Great.—Greek Ambassador at Patna.—Asoka the Buddhist King.—Edicts of Asoka.—Religion of Loving-kindness.—Græko-Baktrians.—Indo-Scythians.—Chinese Pilgrim in India.—Imperial Assemblage of Síláditya.—Buddhist University.—India in the Seventh Century.—The Iron Pillar.—Legend of the Name of Delhi.—Foundation of Mediæval Delhi.

THE Rajpúts, or sons of Rajas, are the oldest race in India. They are the children of the ancient Kshatriyas, the great soldier caste of India, the heroes of the Rámáyana and Mahá Bhárata. Their forefathers conquered India before the beginning of history. They formed military aristocracies. They founded kingdoms on a feudal basis. In ancient times their thrones were in northern Hindustan,—at Indra-prastha, Kanouj, Ayodhyá and Patali-putra.[1] In later times they retreated to southern Hindustan,—to the region now known as Rajputana or Rajasthan.

The Rajpúts are divided into two great families. Their origin is lost in fable. They are known as the children of

[1] These ancient capitals were at or near the modern cities of Delhi, Kanouj, Oude and Patna. There was another famous capital at Prayága, the modern Allahabad, at the junction of the rivers Ganges and Jumna.

the Sun and the children of the Moon. The children of the Sun established empires at Kanouj and Ayodhyá in the centre of Hindustan; they are associated with the legends of Ráma. The children of the Moon established empires at Indra-prastha and Patali-putra, in western and eastern Hindustan; they are associated with the legends of Krishna and the Pándavas.[1]

The ancient Rajpúts were heroes of an age of Hindu chivalry. They rode horses and elephants; drove chariots; lived on flesh meat; drank wine; gambled for high stakes; strove against one another for the love of fair women; and were skilled in all the arts of war.

The ancient history of Rajpút India is told in the two Hindu epics,—the Rámáyana and the Mahá Bhárata. Each poem has a legend of its own. They are worth telling as national relics of the Rajpút age.

The legend of the Rámáyana belongs to the children of the Sun. It is a story of Ayodhyá, the ancient Oude. The Raja of Ayodhyá had a son by his first wife, named Ráṃa. He also had a son by a younger wife, named Bharata. The young wife was the favourite. The Raja doted on her. She persuaded him to send Ráma into exile; to make Bharata heir to the throne. Hence the legend of the Rámáyana is known as the "Exile of Ráma."

Ráma was married to the beautiful Sítá. He won the hand of Sítá by stringing a great bow which no one else could bend. Sítá went into the jungle with her husband. The pair went towards the south. They were entertained by different

[1] In later Brahmanical myths the hero worship of Ráma and Krishna has been moulded into one religion. Both Ráma and Krishna are reverenced as incarnations or avatars of Vishnu.

Brahman hermits. They encountered demons of various kinds. Rávana, king of the demons, was enamoured with Sítá. He carried Sítá away to his palace at Lanká, the modern Ceylon. He could not prevail on Sítá to be his wife; she was ever faithful to her husband.

Ráma was in sore distress. He knew that Sítá had been carried away. He knew not where she had gone. At last the gods came to his help. They appeared on earth in the forms of monkeys and bears. They revealed the place of Sítá's captivity. They bridged the sea between India and Ceylon with rocks from the Himalayas. They besieged Rávana in his stronghold at Lanká. In the end Rávana was slain by Ráma. Sítá was restored to her husband. Ráma and Sítá returned to Ayodhyá. Henceforth Ráma reigned as Raja of Ayodhyá.

Imagination has been at work with the story of the Rámáyana. The restoration of a wife who has been captured by an enemy is repugnant to Hindu ideas. Sítá passed through the ordeal of fire. The pile was kindled. She invoked the god of fire. She implored the god to testify to her purity. She threw herself into the flames. The god received her as a father receives a daughter. He rose out of the flames with Sítá on his knee. He presented her to Ráma as pure as the undriven snow.

The reign of Ráma became famous throughout the world. His empire is said to have covered all India. He sacrificed a horse at an Imperial Assemblage of all the Rajas of India. The sacrifice of a horse in the presence of feudatory Rajas is one of the oldest rites in Hindu tradition. It was an assertion of empire over all present at the festival. It was known as an Aswamedha.

The legend of the Mahá Bhárata belongs to the children of the Moon. A line of Rajas had reigned at the city of Hastinápur, about sixty miles from Delhi. The family became divided into two branches—the Pándavas and the Kauravas. There was bitter enmity between the two branches. The Pándavas went out of Hastinápur and cleared the jungle round about Delhi. They built the fort of Indra-prastha, between Delhi gate and the tomb of Humáyun. The site of the old fort is still to be seen; it goes by the name of Indra-pat.[1] The common people call it Purana Kila or "old fort."

In the end there was a great war between the Pándavas and Kauravas. It was fought on the plain of Kuruk-shetra, some fifty or sixty miles from Delhi. In the language of the legend, all the Rajas of India took a part in the struggle. The war lasted for eighteen days. It made an enduring impression upon the people of India. It was a savage war for the possession of land. The hatred between the Kauravas and Pándavas mastered every feeling of kinship. One dreadful night they fought through the darkness with a sword in one hand and a torch in the other. At last the Pándavas slaughtered all their enemies, and became famous Rajas.

In a later age the story of the great war was retold as a religious parable. By a grand effort of imagination, the spirits of the dead warriors are supposed to have become reconciled. The picture is worth recalling as a creation of Hindu imagination. Widows were mourning for their husbands on the banks of the Ganges. Vyása, the sage, appeared amongst them. At evening time he invoked the warriors by their

[1] General Cunningham fixes the foundation of Indra-prastha and war of the Mahá Bhárata in the fifteenth century before the Christian era.—*Archæological Survey of India*, Vol. I., pages 135, 136.

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names. The ghosts rose up out of the river in all the glory and magnificence which they had displayed on the field of Kuruk-shetra. The air was filled with the noise of horses, elephants and chariots. All enmity had died away. They were all living kinsmen. The widows joined their husbands. The night was passed in the fulness of joy. The morning came, and the ghosts vanished. The widows plunged into the Ganges. They rejoined their husbands in the world of shades.

According to the legend, the Pándavas conquered all India. Like Ráma, they celebrated the establishment of their empire by the sacrifice of a horse. All the Rajas of India are said to have attended the Aswamedha.

These legends can scarcely be called historical. They are relics of an age which is a blank in history. Nothing is known of the chronology until the rise of Buddhism.

About the fifth century before Christ,[1] Gótama Buddha began to teach a new religion in India. He opposed the religion of the Brahmans. He taught that goodness and loving-kindness were better than sacrifice. He was a monk that shook the world. In his time India was filled with Rajas. They quarrelled and fought like the heroes of the Hindu epics. Beyond this, the legend of the life of Gótama Buddha tells little or nothing of the history of India.

In the fourth century before Christ, Alexander the Great invaded India. He advanced into the Punjab as far as the river Beas or Hyphasis; he did not reach the Sutlej. His army was driven back, not by the Hindus, but by the wind and rains of the south-west monsoon. He never went to Delhi.

[1] Gótama Buddha is placed by some authorities in an earlier century, if not in an earlier age.

He knew nothing of an empire having its metropolis near Delhi. He heard of a great empire on the lower Ganges. He longed to march into Hindustan and found a Greek empire.[1] But his Macedonians would go no further; they were weary and homesick. Alexander left India, and died soon afterwards.

Some years afterwards a Greek ambassador, named Megasthenes, went to the city of Patali-putra,—the modern Patna,—and lived there for some years. He describes the city as a vast metropolis, extending ten miles along the bank of the Ganges, and two miles inland. It was surrounded by a wooden wall, pierced with holes for the discharge of arrows; it was also surrounded by a ditch which ran outside the wall.[2] The people of Patali-putra were divided into castes. All trades and professions were hereditary. The public life of the city was all Hindu. There were elephants, chariots and horsemen, followed by large retinues. There were soldiers armed with bows and arrows, swords, bucklers and javelins. There were Brahmans, holy men and religious mendicants of every kind. Crowds of artisans were at work in the bazaars. Commodities and manufactures of every sort were displayed in the shops. Sometimes there were festival processions of elephants and chariots. Men in rich apparel carried vases and drinking bowls of gold and silver. Others led strange animals in the

[1] India, exclusive of the Punjab, is generally divided into three regions or zones, namely Hindustan, the Dekhan, and the Peninsula. Hindustan comprises the zone northward of the Nerbudda river. The Dekhan comprises the zone between the Nerbudda and the Krishna, or Kistna, river. The Peninsula comprises all the region to the south of the Kistna river. The term Peninsula is somewhat vague. Its geographical limits were well understood in the past generation. In the present day, the term is sometimes applied to the whole of India. Properly it only indicates the region to the south of the Kistna.

[2] Recent excavations within the city of Patna have revealed the remains of a low brick wall of remote antiquity, supporting a stout wooden palisading.

procession, such as hump-backed oxen, panthers, lions and various kinds of birds.

A little later than the mission of Megasthenes, Raja Asoka was reigning at Patali-putra. He established his empire over all Hindustan, the Punjab and Afghanistan. At first he worshipped the gods of the Brahmans. Every day he sacrificed thousands of animals and birds. Afterwards he changed his religion. He became a follower of Gótama Buddha. He promulgated the new religion of moral duty. It went by the name of Dharma.

Asoka is famous for his edicts. They are sculptured on rock and pillar throughout his empire. They taught the merits of goodness, virtue, loving-kindness and religion, as summed up in the one word Dharma. They taught that all people should render dutiful service to father and mother; kindness and help to kinsfolk and acquaintance; reverence and alms-giving to Brahman priests and Buddhist monks; respect and obedience to masters; frugality and temperance; abstinence from evil-speaking and slandering; kindness towards servants and dependants; kindness towards all living creatures.

Asoka abolished the slaughter of animals. He forbade all men from slaying animals for food. He forbade the priests from slaying animals for sacrifice. He established hospitals throughout his empire. Sick people and sick animals were kept in the hospitals. He appointed officers to instruct his subjects in moral conduct. The memory of Asoka has passed away; his teachings remain to this day. The respectable classes of Hindus are more tender to living creatures than those of any other nation. They are equally kind to kinsfolk, neighbours and acquaintance.

Whilst Asoka was reigning in India, stranger kings were reigning in Central Asia. They were Græko-Baktrians. They flourished in the age which preceded the Christian era. They have left their mark on art and religion; it remains to this day. Greek sculptures are found amidst the ruins of Buddhist temples. Greek gods and Greek inscriptions are stamped on their coins.

After the Græko-Baktrians there were so-called Indo-Scythian kings. They flourished about the beginning of the Christian era. They established an empire from the Oxus to the Sone. Their features are revealed upon their coins. They are coming upon the stage of history as real characters. Their faces show that they were men of bright intelligence and high resolve. Their annals have yet to be discovered, but the process has begun.

In the seventh century of the Christian era, a Chinese pilgrim, named Hiouen-Thsang, sojourned in India.[1] He has left a full description of the country. India was divided into a number of petty kingdoms. A conqueror named Síláditya had established a paramount power over many of these kingdoms. Síláditya may be regarded as a type of the Hindu suzerains who reigned in the olden time.

The Chinese pilgrim was present at an imperial assemblage held by Síláditya. It was one of the most extraordinary gatherings in the world's history. So much stress had been laid on the virtue of loving-kindness, that men believed that all their sins could be expiated by alms-giving. The imperial assemblage was thus a gathering together of all the Rajas of the empire to see Síláditya give away all his treasures to the

[1] Another Chinese pilgrim, named Fah Hian, travelled in India about the fifth century of the Christian era. His narrative is inferior to that of Hiouen-Thsang.

THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

poor. There was no distinction of persons or religion. The whole of the treasures of the empire were given away to Brahmans, Buddhists, and heretics of every degree. Half a million of people are said to have been present on the occasion. They were all feasted for seventy-five days at the expense of Síláditya. The assemblage was brought to a close by the sovereign stripping himself of all the robes and jewels he had worn during the festival, and giving them away to the multitude.

The Chinese pilgrim dwelt for a long time in a vast monastery at Nalanda. The ruins of the monastery are still to be seen.[1] It was a Buddhist university. Ten thousand Buddhist monks and novices were lodged within its walls. Towers, domes, and pavilions stood amidst a paradise of trees, gardens, and fountains. There were six large ranges of buildings, four stories high. There were a hundred lecture-rooms. All the inmates were lodged, boarded, taught, and supplied with vestments without charge. All religious books were studied. All the sciences, especially medicine and arithmetic, were learnt by the monks.

India in the seventh century must have been like unto Europe in the dark ages. There were kings and barons at frequent war. There were colleges and monasteries growing up on all sides. Learning flourished in secluded universities. There were religious quarrels between the old religion and the new; between Brahmans and Buddhists; between the men who worshipped the gods of the Hindu pantheon, and

[1] General Cunningham identifies the ruins of Nalanda with those round about the village of Baragaon, about seven miles north of Rajgir. The great monastery can be easily traced by square patches of cultivation amongst a long mass of brick ruins sixteen hundred feet by four hundred feet.

the men who worshipped no gods whatever, beyond the goodness incarnate in Gótama Buddha and his disciples.

The Chinese pilgrim never went to Indra-prastha. Indeed, at this period Indra-prastha must have been already in ruins. But the old Iron Pillar, which is still standing near the Kutub tower, must have been standing then. It seems to belong to the fourth century of the Christian era.[1] If so, it has stood for fifteen centuries. It has outlived every empire—Rajpút, Muhammadan and Mahratta. Nothing is known of it beyond what is told in the inscription on its face. It is called the arm of fame of Raja Dháva. The letters cut in the iron are likened to the wounds which Raja Dháva inflicted on his enemies; they are all that remain of his name and fame. He subdued the Vahlikas who dwelt upon the river Indus. He obtained a long and undivided sovereignty. He was a worshipper of Vishnu.[2]

The Iron Pillar tells little of ancient India. Nevertheless, it is a curious relic of antiquity. It was made of wrought iron; it thus suggests something of the ancient civilisation. It is twenty-two feet high above the ground. It runs a few feet beneath the ground. According to legend, it was thrust through the whole earth; it reached the head of the great serpent Vahuki, who supports the world. An unbelieving Raja dug it up. The foot of the pillar was wet with the blood of the serpent. The Raja put it back again; it was "dhilla" or "*loose* in the ground." Hence the city built round it was named Dhilli or Delhi. The pillar is now as firm as a rock.

[1] General Cunningham refers the Iron Pillar to the fourth century of the Christian era.

[2] The particulars respecting Delhi and the Iron Pillar are given on the authority of General Cunningham. Nothing whatever is known of the people called Vahlikas, beyond the bare name which is inscribed on the Iron Pillar.

When Nadir Shah invaded India in 1739, he tried to shake the pillar. He fired a cannon ball at it. The pillar was unmoved. The dint of the ball remains to this day. Recent excavations have revealed the fact that the Iron Pillar is firmly fixed in a large mass of stone.

The mediæval city of Delhi was founded about A.D. 750. It was built by Anand Pal, the first Rajpút sovereign of the Tomara line. It was built round about the Iron Pillar and the Kutub tower. Nothing is known of its history until the Muhammadan conquerors poured through the Punjab, and thundered at the gates of the Hindu citadel.

CHAPTER II.

MUHAMMADAN INDIA.

A.D. 1000 TO 1750.

Empire of Mahmúd of Ghazni, about 1000.—Muhammadan Kingdoms in India.—Kutub-ud-din, the Slave King.—Revolt of Delhi.—City of Tughlakabad.—Glory of Muhammadan rule.—Wars between Muhammadan Sultans of the Dekhan and Hindu Rajas of Peninsular India.—Story of Ram Rai of Vijayanagar.—Battle of Talikota, 1565.—Ruins of Vijayanagar.—Moghul Empire.—Conquests of Akbar.—Imperial policy of Akbar.—Reign of Akbar, 1556-1605.—Portuguese at Goa.—Inclination of Akbar towards Christianity.—Public Life of the Moghul Sovereigns.—Reign of Aurungzeb, 1658-1707.—His Bigotry.—Disaffection of the Rajpúts and Mahrattas.—Decline of the Moghul Empire.

THE story of the Muhammadan conquest of the Punjab and Hindustan is not edifying. The first Muhammadan conqueror of any note is Mahmúd of Ghazni. He flourished in the early years of the eleventh century, about a generation before the Norman conquest. He sacked temples, broke up idols, and carried away multitudes of Hindus into slavery. He is best known to European readers through the poetry of Thomas Moore :—

"Land of the sun! what foot invades
Thy pagods and thy pillared shades,
Thy cavern shrines and idol stones,
Thy monarchs and their thousand thrones?
'Tis he of Ghazna, fierce in wrath,
He comes, and India's diadems
Lie scattered in his ruinous path;

His blood-hounds he adorns with gems
Torn from the violated necks
Of many a young and loved Sultana;[1]
Maidens within the pure zenana,
Priests in the very fane he slaughters,
And chokes around, with glittering wrecks
Of golden shrines, the sacred waters."

Mahmúd was only an invader; he had no metropolis in India. Other Muhammadan conquerors came after him and established a throne at Delhi. They tried to force the religion of the Koran upon the people of India. They established an empire over Hindustan and the Dekhan. In a few generations the empire was split into a number of kingdoms, each of which had a Sultan of its own.

There are one or two Muhammadan Sultans whose names are closely associated with mediæval Delhi and its surroundings. The name of Kutub-ud-din is preserved in the Kutub tower. Kutub-ud-din was originally a slave. He rose to a high position in the Muhammadan court, like Joseph in the court of the Pharaohs. He ascended the throne in mediæval Delhi, and was the first of a series of slave-kings. He began to build the Kutub tower to commemorate his victories. The tower was finished by his successors. It is one of the tallest pillars in the world.[2]

In the fourteenth century a strange fate befell mediæval Delhi. When the Muhammadan power was at its height, Hindu influences were seething beneath the surface.

[1] Moore was not versed in oriental matters. A Sultana was the queen of a Muhammadan Sultan. A Hindu queen was known as a Raní. It was the Hindu princesses who suffered from the invasions of Mahmúd, not the Muhammadan Sultanas.

[2] Shums-ud-din and Ala-ud-din were also famous in their times. Their names are well-nigh forgotten, yet they are associated with some fine architectural remains which are still to be seen in the neighbourhood of Delhi.

Suddenly those influences became paramount. In other words, there was something like a Hindu revolt in Delhi. A Hindu, who had embraced Islam, held possession of Delhi for five months. At last Delhi was recaptured by the Muhammadan governor of the Punjab; the conqueror ascended the throne at Delhi and founded the dynasty of the Tughlak Sultans.[1]

The Tughlak Sultans would not live at Delhi. They founded a new capital at Tughlakabad, about five miles from the Kutub tower. The ruins of the fortress tell something of the troubles of the time. The city was built for the suppression of revolt. Soldiers could pass through covered ways to almost every quarter. The masses of masonry, the streets, the fortifications and the covered ways, are still to be seen. The people have vanished. Tughlakabad is a solitude.

Nothing reliable is known of the condition of the Hindu people under Muhammadan sovereignty. The Muhammadans of India, however, may well be proud of their history. Splendid monuments of their rule are to be found in every part of India. Their literature is studied and prized in European universities. Their government was a despotism; it was controlled by their religion. Judges, Magistrates, and the Sultan himself professed to administer justice according to the Koran.

The Muhammadans established their empire over Hindustan and the Dekhan; but they could not conquer the Peninsula. The Hindus of the south were strong men. They had established an empire at the once famous city of Vijayanagar; it extended over the whole Peninsula to the

[1] There is a curious likeness between the quasi-religious revolt in the fourteenth century and the Sepoy mutiny in the nineteenth. The facts are set forth in the History of India, Volume IV.

THE GREAT ARCH AND IRON PILLAR.

south of the river Kistna. For centuries the Hindus of Vijayanagar stood out against the Muhammadans. Sometimes their country was invaded, and the people were massacred or carried away into slavery. Sometimes the Rajas were forced to pay tribute. But the Muhammadans never established their rule in the Peninsula, as they had done in Hindustan and the Dekhan.

In the sixteenth century the Muhammadan empire in the Dekhan became split up into four or five petty kingdoms. When the Muhammadan power became divided, the Hindus gained the mastery. A Raja, named Ram Rai, has left a name in history. He was the last of the Rajas of Vijayanagar. He was haughty and vain-glorious. He was an embodiment of Southey's conception of "Kehama the destroyer." He made war in the Dekhan. His troopers committed enormous sacrilege in Muhammadan territory. They stabled their horses in the mosques; they sacrificed to Hindu gods in Muhammadan shrines. Ram Rai treated the Sultans of the Dekhan as his vassals. At last the Sultans banded together to throw off his yoke. They marched a vast army against him. A great battle was fought in 1565. It is known as the battle of Talikota.

The story of the battle of Talikota is famous in Muhammadan history and Hindu legend. The two armies faced one another at early morning. Both had cannon; the Muhammadans had the best. The Muhammadans guarded their front with a line of cannon fastened together with ropes and chains. The Hindus guarded their front with war elephants as well as cannon. The Hindus began the battle with shot and rockets. They advanced bravely with songs and dances. The Muhammadan cannon discharged bags of copper money

against the Hindu army; the Hindus fell in heaps. At this moment a war elephant of the Hindus ran madly about. It overturned the litter of Ram Rai. The Muhammadan gunners seized Ram Rai. They carried him away as their prisoner. They cut off his head; they paraded it upon a spear. The Hindus turned and fled. The Muhammadans pursued them to the walls of Vijayanagar. They broke into the city. They spent six months in the work of plunder.

Two years afterwards a European traveller, known as Cæsar Frederic, visited the spot. The houses were still standing; there were no people. The ruins of Vijayanagar are still to be seen. It was a city of stone and granite. The temples, palaces, and fortifications testify to the greatness and grandeur of the old Hindu empire.

The last Muhammadan empire in India was that of the Moghuls. The Moghul empire in India was founded by the celebrated Akbar.[1]

The reign of Akbar has always been regarded as a golden period in the history of India. He fought and conquered from the banks of the Oxus to the mouths of the Ganges. When he died, his empire extended over Hindustan, the Punjab, Kashmír and Kábul.

The glory of Akbar does not rest upon his conquests. He is illustrious, because of his imperial policy. He sought to weld all the different races in India—Moghuls, Afghans and Hindus—into a united empire. He sought to deal even-handed justice to all classes of his subjects, without regard to religion or nationality. He enforced the Moghul policy of

[1] Baber, the grandfather of Akbar, conquered the Punjab and Hindustan. His son Humáyun succeeded him on the throne, but was an exile from India during several years of his reign. The real founder of the Moghul empire in India was Akbar, the son of Humáyun and grandson of Baber.

H.H. THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

toleration which was taught in the old laws of Chenghiz Khan. He upset the authority of the Muhammadan church, at the same time that Queen Elizabeth upset the authority of Rome. He abolished a hateful tax which was levied on all Hindus who refused to become Muhammadans. He promoted Hindu Rajas to high rank; he treated them as friends. He was succeeded on the throne by his son Jehangir and his grandson Shah Jehan. Neither the son nor the grandson inherited his genius; both however pursued his policy. Throughout the reigns of all three sovereigns there were no persecuting wars in India. The religion of the Hindus was respected. Temples were no longer profaned. The people were permitted to worship their gods in peace throughout the empire.

Akbar reigned from 1556 to 1605. He was a contemporary of Queen Elizabeth. He was abstemious in his diet and drank no wine. He was strong, active, and fond of field sports. He was curious in religious matters; entertained Brahmans, Parsís, and Catholic priests, and was guided by his famous minister Abul Fazl. He was a friend of Hindu princes, and studied their histories. He ordered his minister Abul Fazl to procure translations in Persian of the Mahá Bhárata and Rámáyana. These translations exist to this day.

Akbar marvelled greatly at what he heard of the Portuguese at Goa. The Portuguese were the first Europeans since the Greeks who established a dominion in India. The Portuguese came to India about 1500. They founded the city of Goa on an island off the western coast of India. They built forts at Diu, Choul, and Cochin. Goa became a city of churches, monasteries, and garden-houses. It was a centre of Catholic Christianity in the Eastern seas. It was an

emporium of trade between Europe and Asia. The daily auction in goods and slaves held in the Exchange at Goa was one of the wonders of the Eastern world.

Akbar was told of the works of the Portuguese; their strong forts, vast ships, and big guns. He was eager to learn more of European nations. He worked upon the anxiety of the Portuguese to make proselytes. He sent a letter to the Viceroy at Goa, and begged that Christian Fathers might be sent to his Court to instruct him in Christianity and the Scriptures. He received three Catholic priests with every show of welcome, and gave them lodgings in his palace. He permitted them to set up a chapel and altar within the palace walls. He was nearly converted to Christianity. He expressed his belief in its teachings. He ordered Abul Fazl to procure Persian translations of the Gospels. He entered the chapel of the Fathers, and prostrated himself before the image of the Saviour. He allowed the Fathers to carry the Cross in solemn procession through the streets of Agra. Nevertheless he refused to be baptized. He waited, he said, for the divine illumination.

Akbar and his successors spent much of their time in public. Every morning the sovereign, or Padishah, appeared at a window of his palace;[1] it overlooked a plain below. Here he performed his devotions in public; received the saláms of the nobles and people; read petitions and administered justice. Later in the morning he appeared again at the window. He looked down at the combats of animals and gladiators. In the afternoon he entered the Durbar hall. There, too, he read petitions, passed orders, or received

[1] Europeans give to each Moghul sovereign the title of "Emperor." The Moghuls called their sovereign Padishah. According to Abul Fazl "Pad" signifies stability and possession; "Shah" means origin and lord.

ambassadors, princes, and governors of provinces. In the evening he held a private assembly. All the nobles present at Court were bound to attend the Durbar. None but those specially invited were received at the evening assembly.

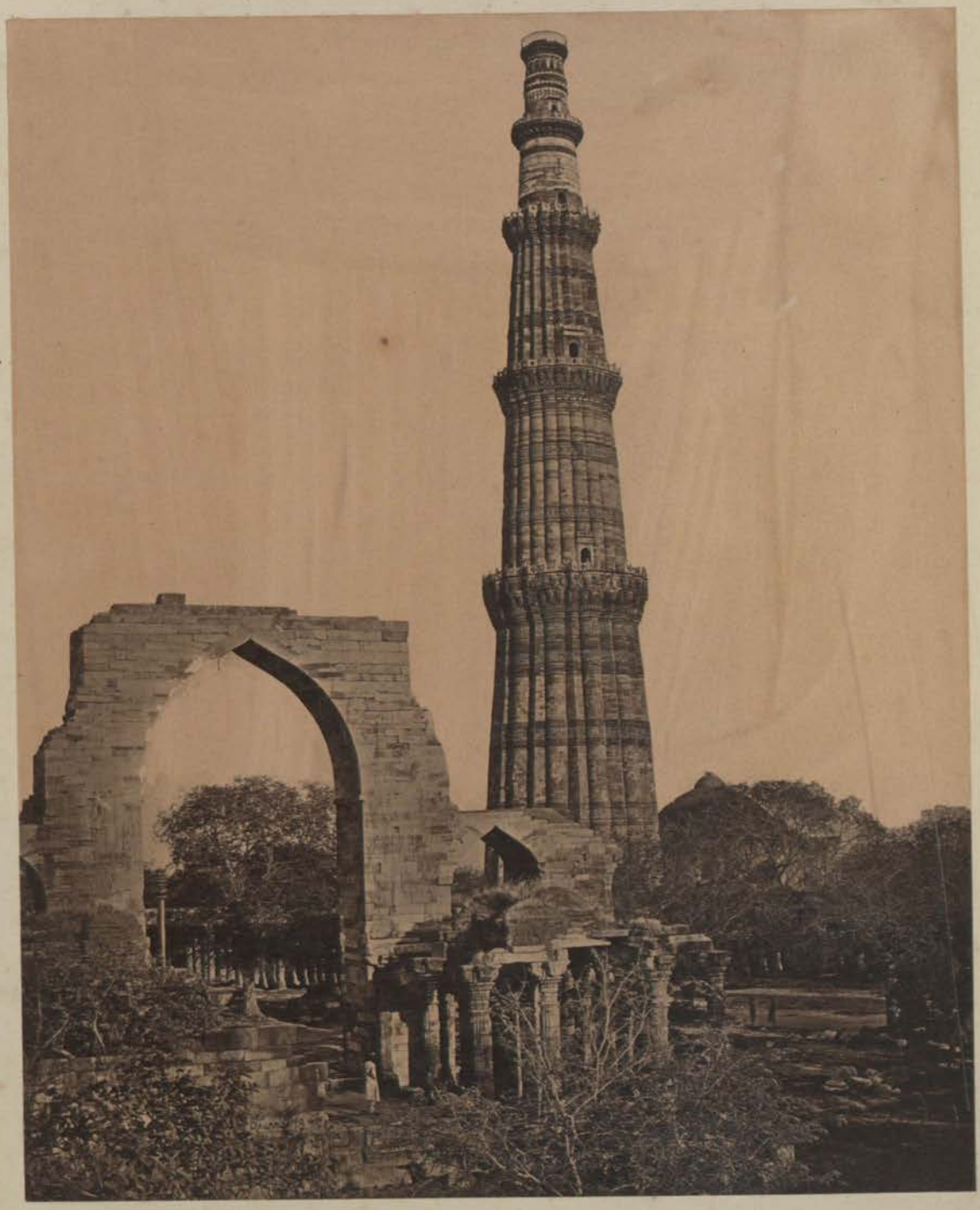
Next to Akbar the emperor Aurungzeb was the most celebrated of the Moghul sovereigns.[1] Aurungzeb reigned for nearly fifty years, from 1658 to 1707, from the death of Oliver Cromwell to the opening years of the reign of Queen Anne.

Aurungzeb reversed the policy of Akbar. Hitherto the Moghul sovereigns had been stout men, inclined to pleasure. They were lax in matters of religion. They had no prejudices against Hinduism or Hindus. Aurungzeb was a lean, spare man. He lived on rice, fruit and vegetables. He drank no wine. He professed to be a rigid Muhammadan. He restored the authority of the Muhammadan church. He revived the hateful tax abolished by Akbar. He collected the tax from all who refused to become Muhammadans. He revived the persecuting wars against the Hindus.

The policy of Aurungzeb bore bitter fruit. The Rajpút princes of Hindustan grew disaffected to the Moghul suzerainty. The Mahrattas in the western Dekhan began to form an independent empire. Aurungzeb extended his conquests into the south; but he wasted the strength of the empire in wars against the Rajpúts and Mahrattas.

[1] Aurungzeb was the son of Shah Jehan and grandson of Jehangir. He ascended the throne fifty-three years after the death of Akbar. The interval was filled by the reigns of Jehangir and Shah Jehan. It covers the period between the death of Elizabeth and the death of Oliver Cromwell. Both Jehangir and Shah Jehan were worthless sovereigns. Jehangir received Sir Thomas Roe, ambassador from James the First. Shah Jehan built the Taj Mehal at Agra, and founded the modern city of Delhi. Their history will be found in the fourth volume of the author's History of India.

Aurungzeb was the last of the Moghul Padishahs who deserve a place in history. His successors became puppets and pageants in the hands of their Viziers. In 1739 the Moghul empire received a death-blow from the invasion of the Persians under Nadir Shah. From that day the Moghul power began to dwindle to a shadow. It scarcely extended beyond the city of Delhi and the country around. The name alone was held in respect by the people of India. The governors of provinces grew into independent princes. The Mahrattas founded kingdoms and threatened to overwhelm India.



THE KOOTUB.

CHAPTER III.

MAHRATTA INDIA.

ABOUT 1600 TO 1800.

Mahrattas of the Western Dekhan.—Free Lances.—Sivají, the Founder of the Mahratta Empire.—Mahratta Expeditions.—Yearly Ravages.—Rise of the Peishwas.—Scindia, Holkar and the Gaekwar.—Terrors of the Eighteenth Century in India.

BEFORE the seventeenth century, the Mahrattas were an obscure Hindu people dwelling in the western Dekhan. Those of the central table-land were an industrious race of cultivators. Those nearer the coast were freebooters and pirates. The chain of mountains, known as the Western Ghâts, runs from Guzerat to Goa, and incloses the country along the coast, which is known as Konkana or the Konkan. This country was the cradle of the Mahratta andits. It is a region of precipices and jungles; of Brahmans and fanatics; of secluded temples and inaccessible fortresses.

Many of the bolder spirits amongst the Mahrattas were mercenaries and free lances. They took service under one or other of the Muhammadan Sultans. At times they went on marauding expeditions on their own account, and plundered the neighbouring villages in the plains.

Sivají, the founder of the Mahratta empire, was a warrior of this stamp. His father and grandfather were soldiers of fortune after the manner of Mahrattas. He was born at

Poona. He was small in stature, active on foot, and very long in the arms. He had the instincts of his forefathers, but on a grander scale. He was the genius of his family. As a boy he figured in many a daring adventure. He delighted in predatory exploits. He grew up to be a leader of brigands. He occupied fortresses in the mountains and made raids into the plains. He was liberal to the Brahmans. He aspired to found a kingdom of his own in his native mountains in the Konkan.

Before Aurungzeb ascended the throne of Delhi, he feigned a friendship with Sivají. When he became a Padishah, he lured Sivají to Delhi by a promise of rank and honours. When he had ensnared the "mountain rat," as he called Sivají, he began to show his teeth. He treated the Mahratta with insult and scorn in open Durbar. He threatened to take away his life; but Sivají escaped out of Delhi to his home in the Konkan. From that day Sivají was the bitter enemy of the Moghuls.

Sivají sought to build up a sovereign rule on the basis of plunder and black-mail. He collected vast bodies of Mahratta horsemen under his standard. Every year, when the rains were over and the dry season began, his Mahratta horse scoured the plains in search of booty. When the dry season was over and the rains were approaching, the Mahrattas returned with the spoil to their mountain fastnesses. Wherever Sivají went, he demanded one-fourth of the land revenue, under the name of *chout*, or black-mail. When the people paid chout, their district or village was spared from plunder. Whenever chout was withheld, the Mahrattas ravaged the country every year until the inhabitants paid up arrears. The name of Sivají became a terror

far and wide. At one time he sacked the town of Surat far away to the northward of Bombay. At another time he conquered Tanjore far away to the south of Madras.[1]

After the death of Sivají the Mahrattas increased in strength. Sometimes they were bribed to keep the peace by the regular payment of chout. The Moghul governors of provinces, and even the Moghul Padishah at Delhi, all paid yearly chout. Whenever payment was delayed, the Mahrattas renewed their yearly expeditions. They set off with few provisions. They had no baggage except the blanket at their saddles. They had no beasts of burden. They carried bags on led horses to hold the plunder. When they halted in the night, they slept with their bridles in their hands. When they halted in the day, they fed and refreshed their horses, and lay down beneath the shade of some bush or tree. They kept their swords by their sides. They stuck their spears in the ground at their horses' heads. Their object was plunder and chout. They made no distinction of race or religion. Whether Hindus or Muhámmadans, there was no way of escape from the rapacity of the Mahrattas, excepting by superior force, which was rarely at hand.

[1] Sivají passed by Madras in 1677. Madras was founded in 1639, just thirty-eight years before. Mr. Streynsham Masters was Agent for the East India Company at Fort St. George in 1677. The following extract from the Madras records of the year 1677 throws some light upon the event :—

"*14th May.*—Having this day received a message and a letter from Sivají Raja by a Brahmin and two others of his people, requesting some cordial stones and counterpoisons, we resolved to send him some, together with a civil letter by a messenger of our own, as a small present, together with some such fruit as these gardens afford ; and to bestow upon his Brahmin three yards of broad cloth and some sandal wood ; not thinking it good to require the money for such small trifles, although offered in his letter ; considering how great a person he is, and how much his friendship does already, and may import the Honourable Company as he grows more and more powerful and obvious to them." The value of the present was something like sixty pagodas, or about twenty-five pounds.—*See History of Madras in the Olden Time*, vol. 1, chap. 5.

Sivají was succeeded in turn by his son and grandson on the throne of the Mahrattas. But during the early half of the eighteenth century the Mahratta government underwent an entire change. The supreme power passed from the Raja to a Brahman minister. The descendants of Sivají became puppet Rajas; they were kept in semi-captivity at the town of Satara. A Brahman minister became the hereditary sovereign. He reigned at Poona under the name of the Peishwa.

It was at this period that the reigning Mahratta princes began to appear in history. Scindia and Holkar founded kingdoms in Hindustan. The Gaekwar of Baroda founded another kingdom in Guzerat. They all acknowledged the suzerainty of the Peishwa. They were frequently at war with each other, or with the Moghul governors of provinces. Meanwhile the Moghul governors of provinces were becóming independent kings.

During the eighteenth century the Mahrattas were the terror of India. At one time they were plundering Bengal in eastern Hindustan. At another time they were plundering Mysore in the southern Peninsula. They became masters of Delhi. They overpowered and harassed the Chiefs of Rajputana. Nothing could induce them to keep the peace in India until they were finally curbed by the strong hand of the British power.

H.H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

CHAPTER IV.

BRITISH INDIA.

1640 TO 1877.

English Factories in India.—Necessity for Territory and Fortifications.—Foundation of Madras and Fort St. George.—Purchase of the Site.—Picture of "White Town."—Oppression of the English in Bengal.—War between the English and the Moghuls, 1687.—Revolution in Bengal.—Political relations of Madras with the Nizam of Hyderabad and Nawab of Arcot.—War between Great Britain and France, 1744-54.—Affairs in Bengal.—English and French keep the peace in Bengal, 1744.—Seven Years' War, 1756.—Death of Aliverdi Khan.—Capture of Calcutta by Nawab Suraj-ud-daula.—Tragedy of the Black Hole, June 1756.—Re-capture of Calcutta by Clive and Watson.—English take possession of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.—Wars and Anarchy.—Warren Hastings, 1772-85.—Balance of Power.—Lord Wellesley, 1798-1805.—Political position of Great Britain in Europe and India.—Lord Wellesley resolves on keeping the peace in India.—British Government the arbiter of war and peace in India.—Reversal of Lord Wellesley's policy.—Return of Anarchy in Hindustan.—The Pindharis.—War with Nipal, 1815-16.—Mahratta war of 1817-18.—General Peace in India.—Wars with Burma, 1824 and 1852.—Sikhs in the Punjab.—Lawlessness of Sikh leaders.—Kingdom of Ranjít Singh, 1798-1839.—Friendship with the English.—Sikh Aggressions.—Annexation of the Punjab.—Reign of Peace.

EVER since the reign of Jehangir, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, the old East India Company had begun to make permanent settlements in India. Such settlements were absolutely necessary to the Company. The English made their chief profits on the commodities they bought in India—not on those they brought from Europe. Their most valuable cargoes were cotton and silk manufactures obtained in India. The native weavers were very poor; they required money advances. Ships could not wait at port whilst goods

were being manufactured. The English were thus forced to establish factories.

But factories were unsafe. The English were oppressed by the Moghul governors; they were forced to pay fines and make presents. Sometimes they were attacked by Mahrattas. They wanted to purchase territory and fortify their factories; but the Moghuls would not let them build fortifications. At last the English bought territory of a Hindu Raja. It was in the remote Peninsula, far away to the south and far away from the Moghul frontier. It was known as Madras. It was the first territory which the English secured in India.

Madras was founded in 1639. A site was chosen on the sandy shores of the eastern coast, commonly called the coast of Coromandel. The spot was hard by the Portuguese city of St. Thomé. In the sixteenth century St. Thomé was famous throughout the world of Christianity. St. Thomas the Apostle was said to have been martyred there. His bones were found, or were said to have been found, in a neighbouring mount. The city and cathedral of St. Thomé were built to commemorate the legend.[1]

The English territory of Madras was a mere strip of sand to the north of St. Thomé. It ran six miles along the shore and one mile inland. It was exposed to the heavy surf which rolls in from the Bay of Bengal; but it possessed one crowning advantage. There was a small island in the strip facing the sea; it was formed on the land side by the river Koum. It was only four hundred yards long and about a hundred yards wide; but it was protected by the water against the predatory attacks of native horsemen.

[1] The story of St. Thomas is told in the tenth book of the "Lusiad" of Camoens. The Lusiad is a Portuguese epic composed in the sixteenth century. It is known to English readers through the poetical translation of William Mickle.

A certain Mr. Day bought the strip of the Hindu Raja of Chandragheri.[1] The English agreed to pay a yearly rent of twelve hundred pagodas, or nearly six hundred pounds sterling, for this piece of land. They built a wall round the island. They laid out the inclosure in little streets and alleys, with a fortress in the centre. No one but Europeans was allowed to live on the island. It was accordingly known as "White Town."

There was soon a large native settlement outside the island. It was inhabited by weavers and other people of the country; hence it was known as "Black Town." "White Town" and "Black Town" were both included under the name of Madras. "White Town" was also called Fort St. George.[2]

The English at Madras were at first exposed to great danger. The Hindu Raja was soon conquered by the

[1] The Hindu Raja of Chandragheri deserves a passing notice. His name was Sri Ranga Raja. He was a descendant of the old Rajas of Vijayanagar, who had been driven out of the western tableland. He affected to live in state at the fortress of Chandragheri, about seventy miles to the south-west of Madras. His suzerainty was still respected by some of the local governors round about. The governors were called Naiks or deputies of the Raja. The strip of seaboard, afterwards called Madras, was within the government of the Naik of Chingleput.

Sri Ranga Raja was a genuine Hindu. Like all Hindus, he was ardently desirous of perpetuating his family name to future ages. In granting the land to the English, he expressly stipulated that the English town should be called Sri Ranga Raja-patanam, or "the town of Sri Ranga Raja." The grant was engraved on a plate of gold. The English kept the plate for more than a century. It was lost in 1746 at the capture of Madras by the French.

The Raja of Chandragheri was outwitted by the Naik of Chingleput. The father of the Naik was named Chinnapa. The Naik set the Raja at defiance. He ordered the town to be called Chinna-patanam, or "the town of Chinnapa." The Raja was helpless. The Muhammadans were pressing towards the south. In 1646 the Raja fled away to Mysore. The English gave the name of Madras to their town on the coast of Coromandel. To this day the native people call it by the old name of Chinna-patanam.

[2] The accompanying drawing of Fort St. George in 1677 is taken from Fryer's Travels.

Muhammadans. The new rulers were not contented with the yearly rent; they wanted presents and exacted fines. Sometimes they laid an embargo upon all goods and supplies going to Madras until the money was paid. Sometimes they besieged the place. After the walls were finished no native army ever captured Fort St. George.

The English at the other factories were not so fortunate as those at Fort St. George.[1] In Bengal they were badly treated. Mr. Job Charnock, the governor of the English factory at Hughli, was imprisoned and whipped by the Nawab of Bengal. This was the climax. The English left Bengal and went to Madras. The spirit of the English nation was aroused. James the Second declared war against the Great Moghul. In 1687 an English squadron was scouring the Eastern seas. There was no other way of obtaining redress at that time, excepting by capturing and destroying the ships of the Moghuls.[2]

Aurungzeb was the reigning sovereign. He was fully occupied by his persecuting wars against the Hindus. He was much alarmed at the loss of ships. He inquired into the grievances of the English. He recalled the Nawab of Bengal and appointed a new Nawab. The English were invited to return to Bengal. They were offered land and privileges. The result was that Mr. Job Charnock went back to Bengal and founded the city of Calcutta.

The war of 1687 was never forgotten by the Moghuls. It filled them with a wholesome fear of Englishmen. It

[1] Madras and Calcutta are alone noticed in the text. Surat was the first factory founded in India, but little is known of its early history. Bombay was given to the English in 1661 by the Portuguese ; it was the dowry of Catherine, the Portuguese princess who married Charles the Second. Bombay was not settled for some years, and then was only treated as a dependency of Surat.

[2] Orme's " Hindustan," vol. I.

TOMB OF THE EMPEROR HUMAYUN.

helped to keep the peace between the English and the Moghuls for seventy years.[1]

In 1741 the Nawab of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa was dwelling at the city of Murshedabad. Suddenly he was attacked and dethroned by a usurper named Aliverdi Khan. About the same time the Mahrattas began to invade and plunder the country. The native inhabitants of Calcutta were in great alarm; they asked and obtained permission to dig a ditch round the Company's bounds at their own expense. The once famous Mahratta ditch has long since disappeared; it ran along the site now occupied by the Circular Road.

Meantime the English at Madras continued to pay the yearly rent to the Nawab of Arcot. The Nawab was governor of the province of Arcot, which extended from the river Kistna southwards to the river Koleroon. Northward of Arcot was the territory of the Nizam of Hyderabad.[2] The Nizam was a far greater man than the Nawab of Arcot. Both the Nizam and the Nawab affected to rule their respective provinces in the name of the reigning Padishah at Delhi.

[1] A curious story is told by Orme of the way in which the memory of the war was preserved at Delhi. About 1715 the Nawab of Bengal was once more oppressive and exacting. The English at Calcutta sent envoys to Delhi to complain to the Padishah. The envoys carried numerous presents and were well received; but they could get no redress whatever. For nearly three years they were amused with delays and excuses. Suddenly their case was warmly taken up. Every grievance was redressed; every request was granted. It was afterwards discovered that news had reached Delhi that the English were about to renew the war of 1687.

[2] The Nizam of Hyderabad was sometimes called the Nizam of the Dekhan, although the whole of the western Dekhan was held by the Mahrattas. The Nawab of Arcot was sometimes called the Nawab of the Carnatic, although the western Peninsula, which is the true Carnatic, was occupied by the Hindu kingdom of Mysore.

It would be out of place in the present volume to dwell upon the conduct of native governments in India during the period that the English were dwelling within the walls of their factories. It is told in part in the fourth volume of the author's "History of India;" the remainder will be told in forthcoming volumes.

In 1744 war was declared between Great Britain and France. Accordingly war broke out in India between the English at Madras and the French at Pondicherry, a settlement about a hundred miles to the south of Madras. In 1748 the war was over in Europe. In India, however, the English and French still went on fighting for the mastery. They could not fight as enemies because the two nations were at peace. But rival Nawabs were fighting for the government of Arcot, and rival Nizams were fighting for the government of Hyderabad. Accordingly the English and French supported opposite sides. It was during this war that Robert Clive distinguished himself by the defence of Arcot. At last, in 1754, the English had gained the upper hand, and peace was made between the English and French in India.

In 1744, when the war broke out between Great Britain and France, there was no war in Bengal. Aliverdi Khan forbade all hostilities between the European foreigners within his dominions. He was obeyed. The English and French were bound over to keep the peace in Bengal.

In 1756 there was another war between Great Britain and France. It was called the "Seven-years' war." In April, the same year, Aliverdi Khan died at Murshedabad. He was succeeded by a grandson. The name of the young Nawab was Suraj-ud-daula.

Aliverdi Khan had been on good terms with the English; his grandson hated them. The young Nawab was told that the English at Calcutta were going to make war on the French at Chandernagore. He was told that the East India Company had vast wealth at Calcutta. In June 1756 he marched an army of fifty thousand men against Calcutta. There were scarcely three hundred Europeans in all Calcutta.

The battle soon began. The English fought hard from Wednesday, the sixteenth of June, till Sunday, the twentieth. Some of the English escaped to their ships. The remainder surrendered on Sunday afternoon. In all there were a hundred and forty-six souls. They were assured that their lives would be spared. In the evening they were all thrust into a dungeon not twenty feet square. It was known as the Black Hole. Next morning twenty-three people were taken out alive. The remaining hundred and twenty-three had died during the night of heat and suffocation.

The news of the disaster at Calcutta soon reached Madras. There was dismay at the capture of Calcutta. There were cries for vengeance on the murderers of Englishmen. Colonel Clive and Admiral Watson were soon on their way from Madras to Calcutta. In January 1757 the English fleet reached Calcutta. The native governor of Calcutta fled in a panic. After a very little fighting the English flag was hoisted over Fort William.

In June the same year Colonel Clive utterly defeated the Nawab at Plassey. Henceforth the English set up Nawabs of their own. In reality they were masters in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. In 1765 they took the administration of the three provinces into their own hands. From that time the Nawab has been a pensioned pageant, without power or jurisdiction of any kind; the pageant has continued from father to son down to our own time.[1]

During the latter half of the eighteenth century the whole

1 The causes which forced the English to depose the Nawabs of Bengal and Arcot may be resolved into a nut-shell. The Nawabs were utterly unable to defend their countries; they were often intriguing with enemies of the English. Self-preservation drove the English to undertake the defence of the country; further experiences forced them to assume the administration.

of India was drifting into anarchy. There was war and turmoil in every quarter. The Mahratta princes were frequently at war with the Nizam of Hyderabad and other Moghul governors of provinces. They collected plunder and black-mail in all parts of India. Meanwhile a Muhammadan soldier of fortune, named Hyder, established a kingdom in Mysore in southern India. He and his son Tippoo were often at war with the Mahrattas.

In 1772 Warren Hastings became Governor of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. In 1774 he was appointed Governor-General. He was the first Englishman who exercised supreme jurisdiction over all three Presidencies. His administration lasted till 1785. The English in India were in sore peril. Great Britain was assailed on all sides. She was at war with America. She was at war with France. In India the English were fighting against the French. At the same time the English were also fighting against the Mahrattas. It was at this juncture the news reached Calcutta that Hyder Ali, the Nizam, and the Mahrattas were all leaguing against the English. All three were making ready to attack Madras, Bengal, and Bombay at the same time.

The league was certainly made. In 1780 Hyder invaded the Carnatic up to the walls of Fort St. George. Soon afterwards the Mahrattas invaded the Bengal provinces, and collected plunder and black-mail. In western India, the Mahrattas under Scindia, Holkar, and the Peishwa were threatening Bombay. It will suffice to say that Warren Hastings got the better of every enemy, and broke up every confederation. His energy and genius have never been surpassed in India.

The great question at this time was how to keep the

H.H. GENERAL THE MAHARAJA SINDIA OF GWALIOR, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

peace in India. English statesmen thought it might be kept as it was supposed to be kept in Europe, by a balance of power. But no native prince could be brought to care for the welfare of any state save his own, or for any interests save his own. He made war for the sake of treasure or territory; and no one interfered except to share the plunder. There was no power in India to protect the weak against the strong.

At last, in 1798, Lord Wellesley became Governor-General. Great Britain was engaged in a war with the first Napoleon. All the thoughts and energies of the nation were absorbed in the struggle against France. Lord Wellesley had two objects in view, namely, to keep the peace in India, and to guard against the possible designs of Napoleon. He was hemmed round with difficulties. The native states were wasting their strength in wars against each other. They were bolstering up their powers by maintaining French battalions. Tippoo Sultan was seeking a French alliance against the English.

Lord Wellesley was resolved to keep the peace in India, at any hazard and at any cost. He saw that there was no hope of tranquillity until the British Government became the sole arbiter of peace and war throughout India. He was determined that every native prince in India should be bound over to refer all disputes to the British Government; to refrain from all war without the consent of the British Government; to dismiss all French battalions; to accept the protection of the British Government against all enemies within and without. In other words, Lord Wellesley was resolved that the British Government should exercise the authority of a paramount power, and keep the peace with its own strong hand.

The wars of Lord Wellesley are well-nigh forgotten. They sufficed to establish the British Government as the paramount power. Tippoo was defeated and slain. The Nawab of the Carnatic was deprived of his dominions for intriguing with Tippoo; he too became a hereditary pageant like the Nawab of Bengal. All the princes of India dismissed their French battalions. The Nizam of Hyderabad and the Peishwa of the Mahrattas pledged themselves not to make war without the permission of the British Government. Other native princes were prepared to accept the same terms. In a word, the British Government was becoming the sole arbiter of peace and war in India.

Lord Wellesley left India in 1805. His departure was followed by a change of policy. He was misunderstood by the people of England. His policy of ruling India as the paramount power was ascribed to ambition. The British Government began to curtail their Indian empire. They withdrew from the position of a paramount power. They kept their hold on the Nizam and the Peishwa; they left Sindia and Holkar to fight and plunder as they pleased, so long as they abstained from violating British territory.

The Mahrattas were soon at war with the Rajpúts; the Rajpúts were at war amongst themselves. Afghan freebooters joined in the work of desolation. The disorders in Malwa and Rajpútana soon became intolerable. They were aggravated by the Pindharis. The rise of the Pindharis reveals the hopeless anarchy which prevailed in India. They appeared during the decline of the Moghul empire like the Grassators, who infested Italy during the wars of the triumvirate. They were freebooters. They lived, like the Mahrattas before them, by plunder and black-mail. They did not belong to any

particular race. Some were Afghans; others were Jats; others were Mahrattas. They were bribed with lands and money allowances to abstain from plundering the territories of particular chieftains.

The Pindharis were cowardly ruffians. Their vocation was not fighting, but loot. Their progress through a country was a stream of desolation. They destroyed all that they could not carry away. At their approach the people fled in terror. They set villages on fire. They subjected men and women to torture and outrage to extort money and jewels. They made yearly expeditions like the Mahrattas of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. For some years they confined their depredations to Malwa and Rajpútana. At last they began to harass the dominions of the British Government and its allies.

Meanwhile the British Government was drawn into a war with Nipal. The valley of Nipal is embosomed in the Himalayas. It was originally peopled by a Mongolian race—the followers of Gótama Buddha. At some remote period it was conquered by Rajpúts. In the middle of the eighteenth century the Goorkha Raja gained the ascendency. In course of time the Goorkhas grew discontented with their mountain homes. They made aggressions on British subjects. They took possession of British territory. They forced the British Government into a war. It is needless to tell the story of the war of 1815 and 1816. The Goorkhas sued for peace. They made amends for the wrong they had done. All enmity has passed away. The Goorkhas and the English have become close allies.

During the Nipal war the Mahratta powers were in a ferment. The Peishwa was becoming hostile to the British

Government. The reigning Peishwa was Baji Rao; the same man who had pledged himself in Lord Wellesley's time to abstain from all war without the permission of the British Government. Scindia, Holkar, and other Mahratta princes were urging Baji Rao to throw off his allegiance to the British Government. Suddenly Baji Rao broke out in open war. Hence arose the Mahratta war of 1817 and 1818. It ended in the final establishment of the British empire in India. The Peishwa was dethroned. Every native chief,—Rajpút, Muhammadan, and Mahratta,—accepted the supremacy of the British Government as the paramount power. They agreed to refer all disputes to the arbitration of the British Government; to refrain from all war without the permission of the British Government. The Pindhari chiefs quieted down under British supremacy. So long as they abstained from plunder, they were guaranteed the lands and money allowances which they were enjoying at the close of the war.

Ever since the year 1818, Great Britain has kept the peace in India. At times she has been forced to resort to arms for the maintenance of order; otherwise the peace has been preserved. The old wars have passed away for ever. Rajpúts, Muhammadans, and Mahrattas are living in peace and amity. The Pindharis have ceased to be a terror to the land.

In 1824, and again in 1852, the aggressions of the Burmese forced the British Government into a war. Both wars ended in the acquisition of territory. In the present day those acquisitions form the province of British Burma.

In 1845 there were troubles in the north-west. For centuries there had been turmoil and bloodshed in the Punjab. The Sikhs had learned a new religion from their Guru, or

THE MOTEE MUSJID IN THE PALACE.

teacher. The founder of their religion was named Guru Govind. He combined the pure theism of Brahmanism with the democracy of Islam. In theory the Sikhs were all equals. They were all soldiers of the Khalsa, or brotherhood of the faith. They all obeyed the Guru, the representative of Guru Govind. The Khalsa was divided into fraternities, known as Misls. The chief of each Misl was the leader in war and arbiter in time of peace.

The lives of the Sikhs were not a credit to their religion. They were often led by mere freebooters. Any man who could pierce through a tree with an arrow, or kill a tiger with a sword, might soon ride with followers behind him and call himself a Chief, or Sirdar. There was little question of pay. All that a Sirdar asked from a follower was a horse and matchlock. All that a trooper asked from the Sirdar was permission to plunder under his banner in the name of God and the Guru.[1]

About the end of the eighteenth century, Ranjít Singh came to the front. He was endowed with all the cunning and audacity of Sivají and Hyder. He founded a kingdom in the Punjab to the northward of the Sutlej; but he did not take the title of king. He ruled the Sikhs with an iron hand, but he associated himself with the Sikh commonwealth. He assumed the headship of the Khalsa. He fought his battles in the name of God and Guru Govind. He gained his victories for the glory of the Khalsa.

Ranjít Singh maintained a strict friendship with the English. About 1807, he began to subdue the Sikh principalities to the south of the river Sutlej. He was warned that those principalities had been taken under British protection.

[1] See Mr. Lepel Griffin's exhaustive histories of the Punjab Chiefs and Rajas.

Henceforth he respected British territory. He died in 1839. After the death of Ranjít Singh there was no one to curb the Sikh Sirdars. In 1845 the Sikhs invaded British India. A war ensued which placed the Punjab at the feet of the Governor-General. The British Government sought to keep the peace in the Punjab by maintaining a Native Government under British protection. The attempt failed. In 1848 the Sikhs were again in arms against the paramount power. The war was brought to a close by the victory at Gujarat. The Punjab was annexed to the British empire.

The further history of India need not be told here. It will suffice to say that peace has been maintained at all cost. In 1857 it was broken by the Sepoy Mutiny. The tale of panic and revolt may be well forgotten in the story of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

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CHAPTER V.

ASSEMBLAGE AT DELHI.

Fitting moment for an Imperial Assemblage.—Its peaceful character.—Reasons for the Assemblage.—Acquiescence of Ruling Chiefs.—Necessity for an Imperial Assemblage.—General enthusiasm of Native Princes and Nobles.—Object of the Assemblage.—Procedure governed by precedent.—City of Tents.—English camps.—Native camps.—Native camp life.—Memories of the Siege of Delhi.—Mediæval Delhi.—Modern Delhi.—Imperial traditions.—Public entry of the Viceroy.—Delhi astir.—British and Native troops.—Show of elephants.—War elephants and Hindu warriors.—Coats of mail.—Cannon of gold and silver.—Waiting for the Viceroy.—The Procession.—Troops, elephants and heralds.—Lord and Lady Lytton.—Procession of elephants.—The close.

THE Imperial Assemblage has been held at a fitting time. The grand old East India Company passed away with the Mutiny. The Queen of the British Isles assumed the direct government of India. Her Majesty might then have assumed the title of Empress of India. But the moment would have been inopportune. The proclamation would have been associated with the story of treachery and rebellion. It would have perpetuated the memory of the foulest event in the annals of British India. It would have provoked the sarcasm which a Queen of Portugal once levelled against a Viceroy of Goa:—

"He conquered like a Christian; he triumphed like a Pagan."

The Imperial Assemblage at Delhi has thus been a festival of peace. It has not been held at the close of a victorious

war. It has been held in the midst of a tranquillity which, but for the exceptional outbreak in 1857, has been maintained in India for sixty years. There have been conflicts on the frontier; but the public peace has been kept in India, and foreign invaders have failed to disturb the general repose. The Imperial Assemblage has inaugurated the Queen of Great Britain as the Empress of India. The empire of the Queen is one of peace at home and good-will towards all nations. In India, ancient foes have become staunch friends. The old wars are forgotten. The proclamation has not been a pæan of triumph; it has been associated with pardon and amnesty for those who had gone astray.[1] No memories of conquest or defeat have clouded the rejoicings of the Chiefs and people of India.

The Imperial Assemblage had become a necessity. The Ruling Chiefs had long accepted Her Majesty as Empress of India. They were thoroughly familiar with the title; and gladly hailed its official adoption. Some regarded the change as the result of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. They rejoiced in both events as proofs that Her Majesty and the British Government were taking an increased interest in the affairs of India. It is not too much to say that to them the event was more than the assumption of a mere title. It would have been neither becoming nor politic to have given currency to the new title by a mere notice in the official Gazette.

It was in entire accordance with the feelings of the people of all classes that the proclamation of the new title should be made in the presence of the Viceroy before all the Heads of British Administrations and the Ruling Chiefs and Native

[1] See Appendix I., sections 7 and 8, for particulars of the pardon and amnesty.

H.H. THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR OF INDORE, G.C.S.I.

Nobility of India. At the same time it was convenient to show that the change of title would be followed by no change in the relations between the Ruling Chiefs and people of India and the Paramount Power which would be in any way detrimental to the former. In other words, to convince the people of India that there was nothing to fear, and something to hope, under the beneficent suzerainty of the Empress of India.

An Imperial Assemblage was thus a happy opportunity of celebrating an important political and historical event. It was the one thing that the princes of India could thoroughly understand. It was the only thing wanting to establish the reality of the British empire in the hearts of the people of India as the representative of the imperial power which traces back its origin to Indra and the Sun. The rumours of a general gathering of all the rulers of India, European and Native, at the same spot, removed every shadow of suspicion or fear. The enthusiasm of chiefs and nobles became more and more marked as the preparations at Delhi were noised abroad. They were eager to learn the details of the proceedings that were to inaugurate the new era. Princes who had never seen each other, or spoken to each other; Rajpúts, Muhammadans and Mahrattas, whose forefathers had fought each other for generations; all agreed to meet together as friends under the peaceful shadow of British suzerainty; to celebrate in common the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her Majesty the Queen. The Government of India began to fear that many would attend who could ill bear the expenditure. Repeated orders were issued upon this point; but few, if any, could be induced by fear of expense to forego an attendance which was regarded, not only as an act of

loyalty towards their august Sovereign, but as the crowning event in the history of the British Empire.

The object of the Imperial Assemblage was therefore to bind princes and people together in a common loyalty to their Sovereign; to bring European and Native rulers and officials into close communication with each other on a great occasion in which all could take a part. It was not held within the walls of Delhi. A city of tents and pavilions was set up on the surrounding plain. Imperial Assemblages have always been celebrated in this fashion in oriental climes. Sovereigns, princes, and nobles have escaped from the hot breath of towns and fortresses to encamp in fields and gardens. Tented cities have sprung up in the open plains like the fabled palaces of Aladin. Such was the custom in the days of Cyrus and Ahasuerus, of Chengiz Khan and Timur.

The English camps at Delhi were distinguished by their simplicity. Each camp ordinarily consisted of two rows of tents forming a wide street with a pavilion at one end. In some, the streets were laid out with turf and flowers; in others, the streets were roads partly covered with straw. Tents and pavilions varied in size and appearance according to the importance of the individual camp. In the camp of the Viceroy, the tents were canvas houses; the pavilion was a canvas palace. In the camps of Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners, the arrangements were necessarily on a smaller scale. In the camps of Foreign Consuls, Attachés and representatives of the Press the pavilion formed a banquetting room for the daily meals.

The Hindu and Muhammadan camps were of a different character from those of the English. Spaces were set apart for the several princes and chieftains. Each was left to arrange

his camp after his own fashion. Many were doubtless of an ancient type, or resembled the camps of the Moghuls. Some were radiant in blue and scarlet, surmounted by gold knobs and other ornaments. Most of them were inclosed from curious gazers by walls of coloured cloth, supported by bamboo canes, tipped with golden knobs or steel spear-heads.

Round about the Native camps were motley groups of horsemen in gay attire carrying banners. Camel-men were moving in all directions; in the English camps as well as in the native quarters. So too were magnificent elephants variously caparisoned. Every native camp had a life of its own. Bands were often playing or tom-toms were sounding, and yet there was none of that noise and turmoil which would have accompanied such gatherings in western countries. There was a subdued stillness, the quiet repose of oriental life, the stateliness and self-control under the most exciting scenes, which invariably characterise the people of India.

The English camps mostly stood on the memorable site which was occupied by the British army in 1857. On one side was the Ridge where British cannon were planted against the doomed city. On the other side was the Nujufgurh Canal, which formed the rear of the besieging force. It was difficult to gaze upon the different camps without recalling some of the scenes in that famous siege; without pondering over the vast changes which had been effected within the last twenty years. Englishmen and Natives were meeting as friends on the spot where they had fought as foes. They were feasting and making merry on the ground where shots were flying, shells were bursting, and the work of slaughter and destruction was going on night and day.

Many days before the arrival of the Viceroy, strangers from every part of India were pouring into the encampments of the Imperial Assemblage. Visits were paid to all the objects of interest in Delhi and its neighbourhood. The Kutub Tower, the Iron Pillar, and the ruins of Tughlakabad have been already described; but every visit awakens fresh memories. The Kutub tower and its surroundings reveal the story of fanaticism and zeal which history fails to tell. Hindu temples were broken down; the stones were taken away to build shady colonnades. The sculptures of Hindu gods can be traced to this day, cut and hacked by the Muhammadan ikonoclasts of six or seven centuries ago.

But if the early Muhammadan invaders sought to destroy idolatry, none can doubt the fervour of their zeal or the grandeur of their conceptions. The Kutub tower, and many of the neighbouring buildings, are engraved with texts from the Koran, which may be read to this day. The shrines to Muhammadan saints round about are monuments of faith. Indeed the builders of the Kutub tower thought to have raised a vast mosque to proclaim the triumph of Islam to the Punjab and Hindustan. The lofty tower seems to have been intended as a minaret for calling the faithful to prayers. Another minaret of the same kind was begun by a later Sultan some distance off, but remains unfinished. Had the design been carried out, a yet grander mosque would have been standing between the two, which might have outvied the grandeur of the cathedrals of St. Peter or St. Paul.

The present city of Delhi, known to Muhammadans as Shah Jehanabad, was founded little more than two centuries ago by Shah Jehan, the father of Aurungzeb. But imperial traditions had clung around the site ever since the fall of

Indra-prastha. The older Muhammadan Sultans had all been installed as sovereigns at mediæval Delhi. The Moghul Emperors who succeeded them might set up their courts at Agra or Lahore; but no one was regarded as the rightful Padishah until he had been enthroned at Delhi.

The modern city of Delhi is not without its memories of Moghul dominion. Within the city walls is the great mosque, known as the Jumma Musjid, which is one of the stateliest buildings in India. There, too, is the fortress and palace of the Moghul sovereigns. In the hall of audience, the French physician, Bernier, saw Aurungzeb seated on the throne surrounded by the princes and nobles of the empire. Round about the cornice were repeated the golden words which have been preserved by the poet Moore:

> "And oh, if there be an Elysium on earth,
> It is this! It is this!"

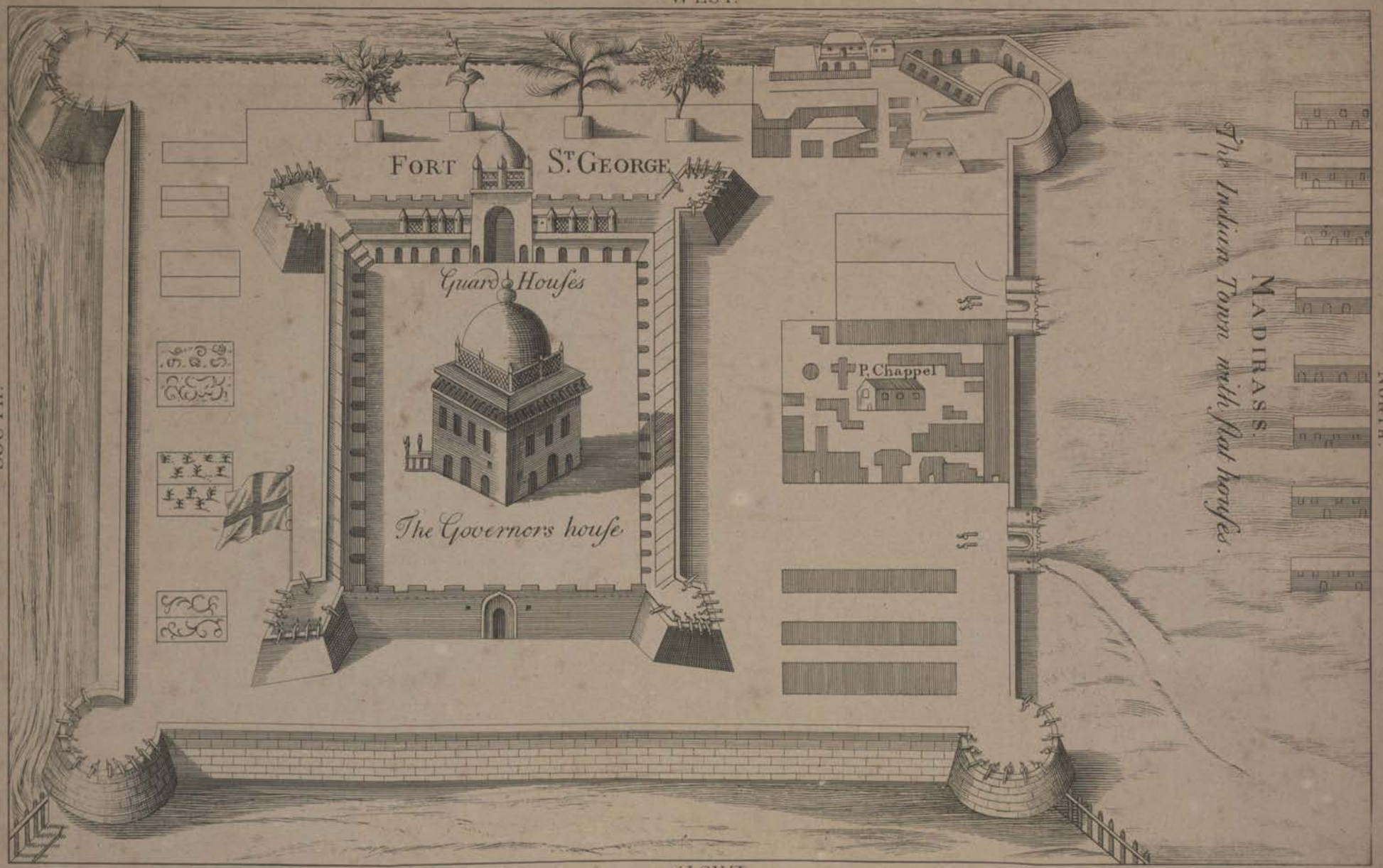
There too is the famous street of Chandni Chouk, with its shops of jewellers and shawl dealers, through which the lovely Lalla Rookh was carried out of Delhi to become the bride of the Sultan of Samarkand.

His Excellency the Viceroy made a public entry into Delhi on the afternoon of Saturday, the twenty-third of December, 1876. From early dawn on that day there was bustle in every camp. The whole city of Delhi was astir. There were strangers from every land; representatives of every race. There were stalwart Afghans with muscular frames and ruddy faces. There were Beluchis from Khelat with long black locks and flowing beards. There were Bengallees in shawls and round flat hats; Hindustanis in quilted jackets of green and yellow; Burmese in nondescript garments of

silk and satin; Siamese in European uniforms. In a word, there was every variety of colour and costume, from the cheap calicoes and cloths of the multitude to the jewelled turbans and rich attire of Rajpút and Mahratta chieftains.

All the British troops available at Delhi were disposed along the line of route. Besides these, the Ruling Chiefs of India had been invited to draw up their troops and followers at different intervals on either side of the road according to their own national taste and fashion. The retinues of the Ruling Chiefs of Rajpútana were ranged along both sides of the Lothian Road from the neighbourhood of the Nujufgurh Canal to the Chandni Chouk. The retinues of the Punjab Chiefs were posted outside the Lahore gate; those of the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Maharaja of Mysore and the Nizam of Hyderabad were drawn up on both sides of the road which ran along the Ridge as far as Flagstaff Tower. The Feudatory Chiefs of Bombay, the North-West Provinces, the Central Provinces, Bengal, Madras, and Central India were stationed at other localities. At every interval between the Native troops, British forces were arranged in continuous lines.

Nothing could exceed the splendour and magnificence of the Native Chiefs. Long lines of elephants were ranged here and there, arrayed in gorgeous trappings and howdahs, such as are used at the most august ceremonials in the respective capitals. The housings were embroidered cloths of gold and silver, or radiant in blue and scarlet. The howdahs were like thrones of gold and silver. They were of every shape and pattern. Many were richly chased, and highly ornamented with symbols. Some carried the insignia of the fish, the tiger, the dragon, or the elephant. Others displayed the effigies of gods and heroes. Some carried the



MADRAS, ON 1ST JANUARY, 1677.

THE EARLIEST TERRITORIAL POSSESSION OF THE ENGLISH IN INDIA

blazing god of day to indicate that the Ruling Chief belonged to the children of the Sun. Others are said to have carried the silver crescent to denote that the Ruling Chief ranked amongst the children of the Moon.

The grandest feature along the line of route was the appearance of war elephants, mounted by warriors who were clad in chain mail and armed cap-à-pié. The war elephants had steel points on their tusks, shields of bright steel on their foreheads, and chain mail hanging down their trunks. They were surmounted by shot-proof howdahs of hardened steel. The warriors in the howdahs sat in complete armour; they carried weapons of every description, spears, swords, battle-axes, and muskets; their belts were stuck with pistols, knives and daggers. In a word, they were armed to the teeth like Hindu heroes of the olden time.

Besides the elephants, there were bands of horsemen arrayed in mediæval chain armour. They wore head-pieces of steel, with and without visors. They appeared like the knights and squires of the days of chivalry. The officers were distinguished by breast and back-pieces of burnished plate armour. They wore plumes on their helmets. Plumes also waved over the heads of their horses. Some of the plumes were composed of feathers; others were of gold and silver. Their horses were decked in gold and silver trappings. Besides the horses on which they rode, a large number of led horses were displayed at the different stations along the line.

The gold and silver cannon of Baroda were another great attraction. The idea of casting cannon of gold and silver bullion was one which could only present itself to an oriental imagination. It was a mingling of the work of the jeweller

with the most terrible of all weapons of war. The cannon were six-pounders. They glistened in the sun like the insignia of royalty. The cannon of gold was drawn in a carriage and wheels of silver. The cannon of silver was drawn in a carriage and wheels of gold. The finest oxen of Guzerat were yoked to the carriages; enormous cattle, which have excited the wonder and admiration of every traveller in western India since the days of Queen Elizabeth. The horns of the oxen that drew the cannon of silver were tipped with gold. The horns of those that drew the cannon of gold were tipped with silver. The oxen were covered with brocaded cloths which swept the ground.

The morning was lovely, without a cloud. The rays of an Indian sun shone gaily upon the scene; they were tempered by the cool breezes of a Delhi January. There was high holiday throughout the city. Every spot which commanded a view of the procession was thronged with visitors. Doors, windows, verandahs, and roofs of houses were crowded with spectators. Here and there the streets were adorned with flags and garlands. The Chandni Chouk was especially filled with people. Another vast throng was assembled on the Ridge. The most crowded place in all Delhi were the towers and terraces of the great mosque of the Jumma Musjid. There were assembled all the Foreign Princes and Governors of Foreign European Settlements in the East; all Deputations and Envoys from Foreign States; all the Consuls for Foreign Nations; all the titular Chiefs and guests of the different Governments in British India. The steps of the mosque were literally covered with a sea of heads. There was an interminable collection of turbans and head-dresses of every shape and colour. The owners sat unmoved for hours,

waiting, with the singular patience and silence of orientals, for the great procession to pass by.[1]

At two o'clock in the afternoon the guns of the salute announced the arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy at the Railway Station within the city of Delhi. Lord and Lady Lytton were received at the Station by the President in Council; the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab; the Commander-in-Chief of India; all the officials of high rank; and the sixty-three Ruling Chiefs of India who had come to the Assemblage. The Viceroy addressed the Chiefs collectively as follows :—

"Princes, Chiefs, and Nobles!

"It is with feelings of unusual pleasure that I find you here assembled from all parts of India to take part in a ceremonial which, I trust, will be the means of drawing still closer the bonds of union between the Government of Her Majesty and the Great Allies and Feudatories of the Empire.

"I thank you for the cordiality with which you have responded to my invitation, and trust that the close of our proceedings will confirm the auspicious character of this commencement.

"Accept my hearty welcome to Delhi."

The different Chiefs were then introduced to the Viceroy. His Lordship shook hands with them all, and spoke separately to the Nizam of Hyderabad, Maharaja Sindia,

[1] The arrangements which took the procession through the city were very gratefully regarded by the people of India as giving to the population of the city an opportunity of sharing in the general rejoicings.

Maharaja Holkar, the Maharaja of Kashmír, the Gaekwar of Baroda, and the Maharaja of Jaipur. His Lordship then mounted his elephant, and the procession was formed. In a few moments it began to pour through the streets of Delhi in a continuous stream of British majesty and Indian splendour.

It is difficult to describe the effect produced by the succession of sights and surprises,—horse, foot, and elephants,—uniforms, trappings, and decorations of every kind and colour. First came the 11th Hussars, splendidly mounted. Next appeared a Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery. Then the light blue and silver of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, with white head-coverings. Next the scarlet uniforms of the personal escort of the Viceroy. Aides-de-camp on elephants, two abreast. After them rode the Chief Herald of the Imperial Assemblage in a splendid tabard emblazoned with the arms of England. Twelve trumpeters followed on horseback, half Europeans and half Natives, in uniforms of scarlet, carrying their silver heraldic trumpets, with silken furniture embroidered with the national arms.

A detachment of half the Body Guard next rode by in front of the Viceroy. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lytton appeared on the Viceroy's state elephant. As the Viceroy moved along the line of route, the British troops presented arms, the bands played the national anthem, and the colours were drooped. In like manner the retinues of the Ruling Chiefs at their respective stations made the profoundest obeisance according to their respective national customs; drums of all kinds were loudly beaten; bands of music struck up; banners and insignia were displayed; and all the troops of the Ruling Chiefs—horse, foot, on elephants

H.H. THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL, G.C.S.I.

and with camel artillery—came to attention and saluted in oriental fashion.

The elephant has been the symbol of sovereignty in India from the remotest antiquity. Indra, Ráma, and Krishna,—all rode on elephants. So has every Governor-General in India from Warren Hastings to Lord Northbrook. The elephant of Warren Hastings died only a few years ago; it was famous throughout Hindustan. At Delhi the European element found full expression even on the elephant. The family of the Viceroy was present at the entry.

The procession which followed mostly consisted of a long line of elephants. There was the Staff of the Viceroy. Next two squadrons of the 10th Hussars rode by in blue and gold. Three elephants were assigned to each province. There was Sir Henry Davies, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and Staff; Sir Richard Temple, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and Staff; Sir George Couper, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and Staff; General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, Commander-in-Chief in India, and Staff; also, the Staffs of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, neither of whom, it may be observed, had been able to reach Delhi in time for the entry.

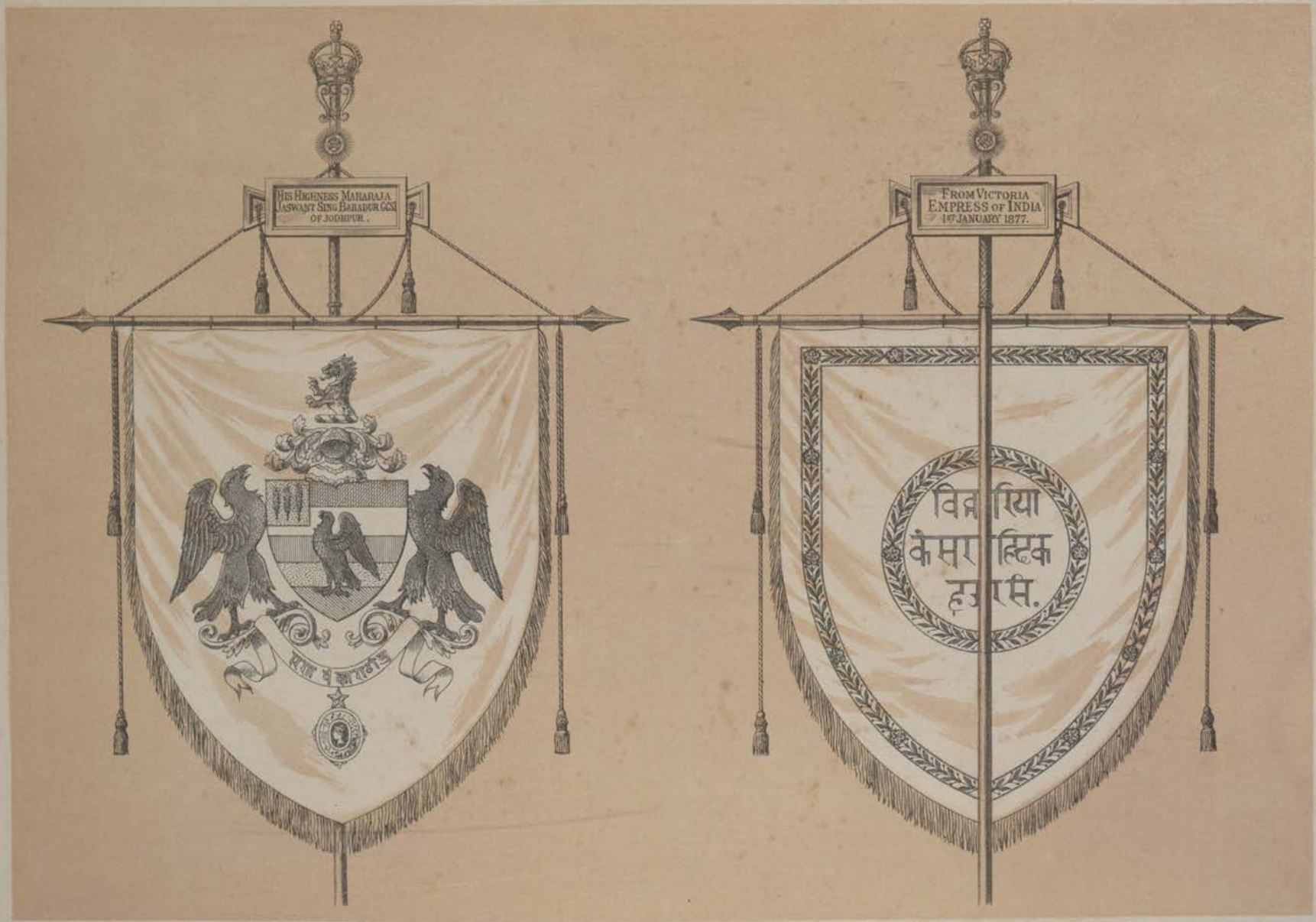
Other staff officers appeared next on horseback, followed by another squadron of the 10th Hussars. Lastly marched different elephants carrying the Members of the Council of the Governor-General, the Chief Justices of the High Courts, and the Secretaries to the Government of India.

Another procession of elephants followed, bearing native noblemen and gentlemen of high position, not Ruling Chiefs, superbly dressed in oriental costumes.

After the elephants came the 3rd Madras Cavalry in

light blue and silver with red head-coverings; the 4th Bengal Cavalry in scarlet and gold, with blue turbans and waistbands; another Battery of Royal Horse Artillery; and the 15th King's Hussars.

The procession lasted for three hours. It moved from the Railway Station towards the Jumma Musjid. It turned round the mosque, entered the Chandni Chouk, traversed the whole length of that splendid street, and went out of Delhi by the Lahore gate. It next passed through the famous suburb known as the Sabzi Mundi, or "vegetable market," the scene of many hard-fought battles during the great siege. It went along the Ridge so gallantly held by British troops during the height of the troubles in 1857. It passed the monument erected to those who fell; the pillar of Asoka with its inscription which has outlived twenty centuries; the house of Hindu Rao, which was so bravely defended throughout the whole siege. Finally, it reached the camp of the Viceroy, and, after a route of nearly six miles, the great procession was brought to a close.



PATTERN OF

BANNER PRESENTED BY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

TO H.E. THE VICEROY, THE GOVERNORS, LIEUT GOVERNORS & RULING CHIEFS OF INDIA.

Lithographed by M & N. Hanhart

CHAPTER VI.

RULING CHIEFS AT THE ASSEMBLAGE.

Receptions of Native princes.—Representatives of the three empires : the Rajpút, the Muhammadan, and the Mahratta.—Ruling C hiefs of Rajpútana.—Maharana of Udaipur.—Jaipur and Jodhpur.—Karauli.—Rajpút chivalry.—Wars against Muhammadans.—Reconciliation.—English alliances with Rajpúts.—Peace under British supremacy.—Maharana at Delhi.—Maharaja of Jaipur.—Maharaja of Jodhpur.—Maharaja of Bhurtpur.—Muhammadan Empire.—Nizam of Hyderabad.—Nawab of Tonk.—Begum of Bhopal.—Three Mahratta princes—Scindia, Holkar, and Gaekwar of Baroda.—Three boy princes of India.

THE public entry of the Viceroy into Delhi was followed by a lull as far as the general public was concerned. There were entertainments of various kinds, but His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General was chiefly occupied in receiving the visits of different Ruling Chiefs, and in returning the visits of those who were entitled to that honour. They included visits to and from the Governor-General of the Portuguese Settlements in India; the Khan of Khelat; the Foreign Ambassadors and Envoys; and seventy-seven of the principal Native Chiefs, ruling and titular, present at Delhi.

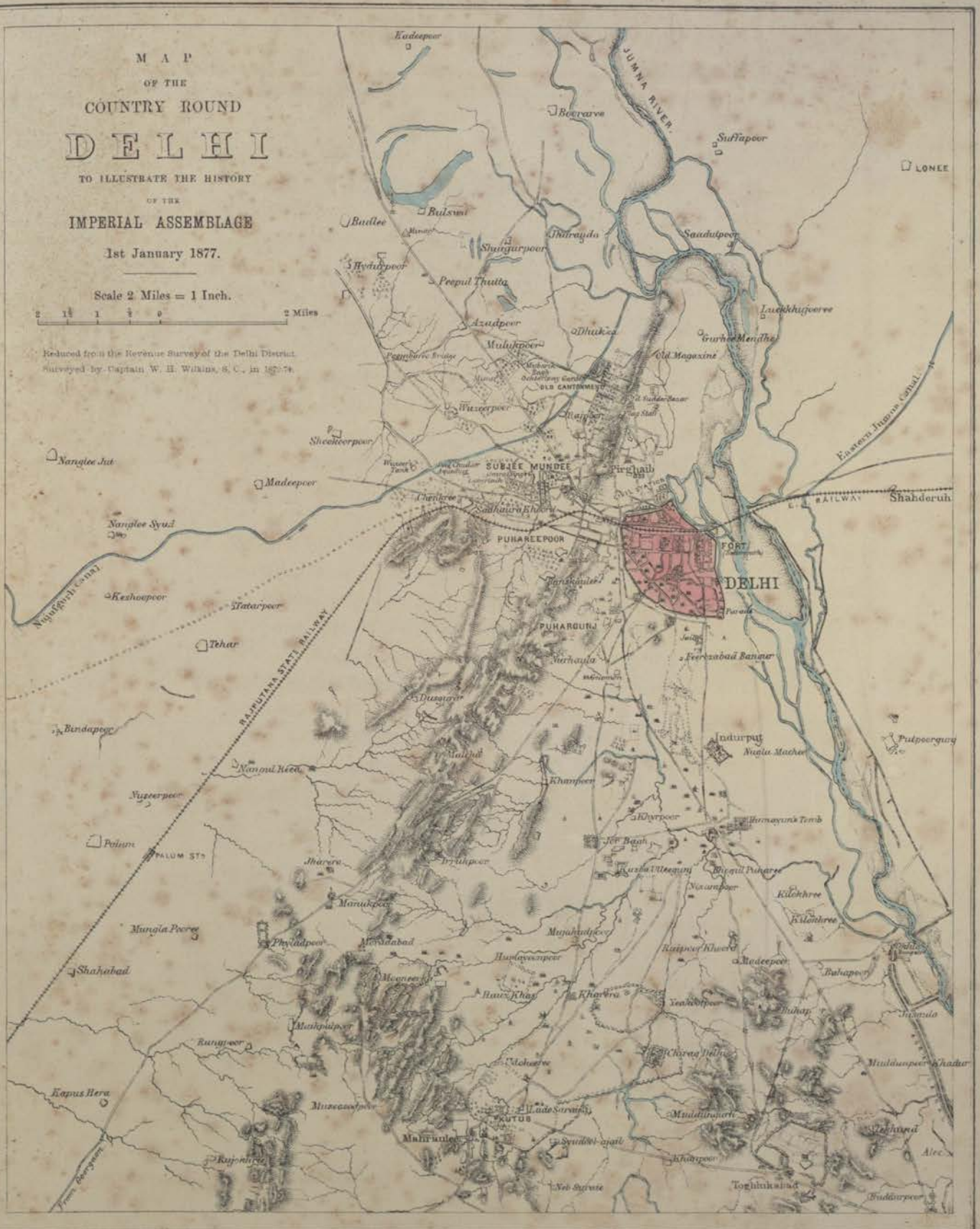
The ceremony of reception was strictly in accordance with established usage. To those accustomed to such scenes the sight presented nothing new. Its imperial character, the appearance of so many princes in succession, sufficed to render

it singularly impressive. Each Ruling Chief with his suite was received on arrival at the end of the street of the camp by mounted officers. As his *cortège* advanced to the reception pavilion, a salute was fired. As he descended, a British guard of honour presented arms. The Chief was then conducted through the awning into the inner reception pavilion by the Foreign Secretary, or Under Secretary, and presented with some ceremony to the Viceroy. His Lordship cordially received each Chief, placed him on a seat on his right, and then took his own seat on the throne, immediately below a full-length picture of Her Majesty.

The Viceroy then entered into conversation, taking care to refer to any distinguished service rendered to the British Government by the Chief or his ancestors; to any great work of public utility constructed, or being constructed, in the territory of the Chief; to any special measure in the Chief's administration; or any public act deserving of warm approval or commendation. The banner of the Chief, richly blazoned with his armorial bearings, surmounted with the Imperial Crown, was then brought in by Highland soldiers, and planted in front of the throne. The Viceroy descended from the Dais, and, advancing with the Chief towards the banner, addressed him in the following words:—

"I present Your Highness with this Banner, on which are blazoned the armorial bearings of your family, as a personal gift from Her Majesty the Queen, in commemoration of Her assumption of the title of Empress of India.

"Her Majesty trusts that it may never be unfurled without reminding you, not only of the close union between the Throne of England and your loyal and princely house, but also of the



Lithographed at the Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta, February 1877.

earnest desire of the Paramount Power to see your dynasty strong, prosperous, and permanent."

His Lordship then placed round the Chief's neck a crimson ribbon, from which was suspended a gold medal bearing a portrait of Her Majesty, and addressed the Chief as follows :—

"I further decorate you, by command of the Queen and Empress, with this Medal. May it be long worn by yourself, and long kept as an heirloom by your family, in remembrance of the auspicious date it bears."

The distribution of banners was regarded with peculiar favour. The presentation of a banner has been accepted as one of the insignia of investiture from a remote antiquity. The ceremony at Delhi confirmed every Ruling Chief in his authority; it disabused him of any alarm as to any change in his relations with the Paramount Power. On subsequent occasions throughout the Assemblage, the banners were displayed with every show of gratification and pride. It will be seen hereafter that they formed a striking picture on the Proclamation day; it will also be seen that they were spontaneously carried in the procession formed by the Ruling Chiefs on the last day of the Assemblage.[1]

The forefathers of some of these Ruling Chiefs have

[1] Banners were presented, of course, to those of the Ruling Chiefs of superior rank, who are entitled to a salute. They are also being supplied to Chiefs of similar rank, who were *not* present at the Assemblage. Ruling Chiefs not entitled to salutes received a gold medal and some gifts, but not the banner. It was necessary to limit the grant of banners to Ruling Chiefs entitled to salutes; otherwise it would have been scarcely possible to supply the number required. The Chiefs of lower dignity are about eight hundred in number.

already been noticed. They belong to the three successive ages already named—the Rajpút, the Muhammadan, and the Mahratta. They thus link the present with the past. The Rajpút and Mahratta princes are Hindus; their thrones are mostly in western Hindustan, in the regions known as Rajpútana, Malwa, and Guzerat. The Nizam of Hyderabad is a Muhammadan; his throne is in the centre of the Dekhan. The Maharaja of Mysore is Rajpút, or akin to Rajpút; his throne is on the table-land of the southern Peninsula.

The Ruling Chiefs of Rajputana were well represented at Delhi. Some of them are of very ancient origin.

The Maharana of Udaipur claims descent from the famous Ráma, the hero of the Rámáyana, who reigned in a remote past beyond the reach of chronology. He also claims to be descended from the Sun. The ancestral claim may provoke a smile, yet it is in strict accordance with the old nature worship of the people of India as developed by oriental imagination. Vishnu was the Sun-god; as such he was worshipped by the ancient Rajpúts. Vishnu became spiritualised into the divine soul that pervades the universe. Ráma was regarded as an incarnation of Vishnu. In this manner the descendants of Ráma are known as the children of the Sun.[1]

The Maharana of Udaipur belongs to the oldest branch of the children of the Sun. He is supposed to be the purest representative of the blue blood of Rajpút aristocracy.

The Maharajas of Jaipur and Jodhpur claim also to be descendants from Ráma and the Sun.

The Maharaja of Karauli claims, on the other hand, to be

[1] The colonisation of the ancient world by the children of the Sun is one of the phenomena in India which have yet to be investigated. The Incas of Peru were children of the Sun.

descended from Krishna and the Moon. The association of Krishna and the Moon is one of the unsolved problems in Hindu history.[1]

The history of the Rajpúts is a string of traditions of love and war; the relics of an age of Hindu chivalry, when the daughters of Rajas chose their own bridegrooms at public festivals. To this day the memories of the age of chivalry linger amongst the Rajpúts. In olden time a Rajpút princess chose a bridegroom by throwing the garland round his neck in a public assembly.[2] In the present day a mystic cocoa-nut is sent in her name to the chosen chieftain, as symbolical of the offer of her hand. A Rajpút princess in distress may choose

[1] It probably originated in some Brahmanical myths of Buddha, which have become mixed up with those of Krishna.

[2] This curious custom is known as a Swayamvara, or "self-choice." Stories of ancient Swayamvaras are frequent in Rajpút legends.

There is a legend of the Dekhan which tells a story of a Swayamvara. The Raja of Vidarbha, the modern Beder, had a daughter named Damayantí. She loved the hero Nala. He was a famous archer. He drove a chariot swifter than any other Raja. The tramp of his horses was heard from afar. The noise of his chariot wheels was like the rushing of many waters.

Damayantí was the loveliest damsel in all the world. She was so fair, that the gods came down from heaven to contend at her Swayamvara. They appeared in the forms of men. Damayantí saw them come. She knew that they were gods; there was no winking of their eyes; no perspiration on their brows; no dust on their garments. In the presence of them all she threw the garland round the neck of Nala. She cared not for the anger of the gods. She would be the bride of no one but Nala.

Nala and Damayantí were the happiest pair in India. They had beautiful children. They had every blessing they could desire. But Nala was a gambler. In an evil hour he gambled away his Raj. He went into the jungle with Damayantí. He was maddened by her sufferings. He left her in the jungle. He became the charioteer of the Raja of Ayodhyá.

The further legend of Nala and Damayantí is too long to be told here. Damayantí endured great misery. She returned to the house of her father. She pined for Nala. One day the Raja of Ayodhyá entered the city of Vidarbha. Damayantí heard the rushing of horses and noise of chariot wheels. She knew that Nala was the driver. She sent for Nala. The meeting of husband and wife is the turning point in the legend. They met to part no more. In the end Nala recovered his Raj.

a knight by sending him a bracelet; and if the knight accepts the gage, he is bound to protect as his sister the damsel whom he may never have seen.

The age of Rajpút chivalry is dying out of India. The old heroes and heroines of Rajpút romance were swept away by the Muhammadan invasions. The princes and nobles of Rajpútana were driven out of their ancient thrones in the valleys of the Ganges and Jumna; they sallied forth to seek new homes in the south. Sometimes the Muhammadans followed them to their new retreats, and sought to root them out or force them to subjection. Sometimes a Sultan entered Rajpútana with overwhelming forces. The army of Muhammadans cut their way through mountain and jungle, and swarmed round the Rajpút fortresses. The Rajpúts fought to the last, reckless of the odds against them. They might be starved out; but they were not the men to surrender to invaders who plundered their temples and broke down their gods. History tells of the awful sacrifice which was often made. The women were slaughtered by their husbands and fathers to preserve their honour. The men put on garments of saffron; it was the sign of desperation and despair. They rushed out against the enemy, prepared to do or die. Many fought until they fell. Others cut a way to distant hills, and led the lives of outlaws until the fortunes of war restored them to their native homes.

In the sixteenth century there was a reconciliation. The Rajpúts and Moghuls became friends. The healing up of the old sores was the work of the illustrious Akbar, the greatest of all the descendants of Timur. Akbar had no prejudices against Hinduism. He marched against the princes of Rajpútana; he showed them that he was master; but he

then offered them the right hand of friendship. Most of them accepted his offers, and obtained their reward. He promoted them to high rank in his Court; took their armies into his pay; and made friends with all of them save one. That one was the ancestor of the Maharana of Udaipur. Many of the Rajpút princes gave a daughter in marriage to the Padishah. No daughter of Udaipur was ever given to the Moghul.

The English had little or no acquaintance with the princes of Rajpútana, until the administration of Lord Wellesley between 1798 and 1805. In those days many of the Rajpút princes were glad enough to help the English against Scindia and Holkar. They entreated the English to help them against the Mahrattas and Afghans.

The Mahratta wars of 1817 and 1818 brought the anarchy to a close. Since then the public peace has been generally kept in Rajpútana.

The present Maharana of Udaipur is about eighteen years of age. He was the first Maharana that has been to Delhi since the Rajpút sovereignty was driven out by Muhammadan invasion. The loyalty of the family towards the British Government was displayed in 1857, when shelter and protection were given to a number of European refugees.

The present Maharaja of Jaipur is forty-three years of age. He is a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He also sat as Member of the Legislative Council of India from 1869 to 1875. He takes an intelligent interest in the affairs of Europe. He has effected great improvements in his city of Jaipur, especially as regards gas and water-supply. He is one of the most enlightened rulers in India; and has shown on all occasions

a profound loyalty to the British Government. His ancestors were famous in history. They were renowned for their loyalty to the Moghul Padishahs until they were driven to disaffection by the intolerance of Aurungzeb and the incapacity of his successors. It was one of his Highness's ancestors who built the Observatory at Delhi.

The Maharaja of Jodhpur is about thirty-eight years of age. He succeeded to the throne in 1873. He is also a warm friend to the British Government, and has distinguished himself as an able ruler. His father rendered good service during the mutinies.

There is another prince of Rajpútana whose history is worthy of notice, inasmuch as he owes his throne to the British Government. This is the Maharaja of Bhurtpur; by race a Jat.[1] In 1825, a usurper seized the throne of Bhurtpur and placed the rightful heir under confinement. Under these circumstances Lord Combermere captured the once famous fortress of Bhurtpur, and raised the rightful heir to the throne. The present Maharaja is the son of the man who was put in possession of the kingdom by Lord Combermere. He was also amongst those who attended the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

The old Muhammadan Empire in India is represented after a different fashion from the Rajpút. There is no ruling prince of the family of the Moghul Padishahs. The Moghul sovereignty virtually died out in the wars of the eighteenth

[1] The history of the Jats is interesting from the light it throws on the way in which a native State has grown up in India. The Jats were a race of cultivators dwelling on the banks of the Indus. Thence, after many wanderings, they migrated to the country between Agra and Jaipur. Their leader was a freebooter, who became a terror to all the surrounding country. His successors held on with varying fortunes. In 1803 the Ruling Chief was brought under the British guarantee.

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century. During the latter part of that century a Padishah was reigning at Delhi, but he was a mere puppet in the hands of the Mahrattas. In 1803, when the British army entered Delhi for the first time, the Padishah was taken under British protection. He was old and blind, without means and without territory; but he was still respected as a relic of the old Moghul sovereignty. Lord Wellesley made a handsome provision for the family. The result was that a line of Padishahs lived on as empty pageants at Delhi. In 1857, the last of the dynasty was accepted as a king by the mutinous sepoys. His acquiescence in the revolt led to the destruction of the show of sovereignty, and he subsequently perished in exile at Rangoon.

The Muhammadan rule in India was represented at the Imperial Assemblage by the Nizam of Hyderabad. The dynasty of the Nizams was founded in the early half of the eighteenth century by the once famous Nizam-ul-Mulk, who governed the six provinces of the Dekhan in the name of the Moghul Padishah at Delhi. Amidst the decline of the Moghul Empire the Nizams of Hyderabad became independent sovereigns; but they had much ado to hold their own against the Mahrattas.

The Nizam of Hyderabad was the first Native prince who accepted Lord Wellesley's offer of protection against the Mahrattas. He was the first Native prince who pledged himself to refer all disputes to the arbitration of the British Government.

The present Nizam is a boy between eleven and twelve years of age. He was accompanied to Delhi by one of the Regents, Sir Salar Jung. His appearance called up strange memories. He is the first of his dynasty who has visited

Delhi since the invasion of Nadir Shah in 1739. On that occasion, his ancestor, the once famous Nizam-ul-Mulk, prevailed on Nadir Shah to stop the massacre. Nizam-ul-Mulk left Delhi amidst scenes of blood and terror. His descendant returned to Delhi amidst the peaceful pageant which heralded the consolidation of British power. The Nizam of Hyderabad has long been the foremost Muhammadan prince in India.

There are some other Mussulman chieftains who deserve a passing notice. They sprung up during the anarchy which prevailed before the British Government was finally established as the paramount power.

The Muhammadan principality of Tonk was founded in Rajpútana by an Afghan adventurer named Amir Khan. This man was perhaps the most dangerous freebooter of his time. Prior to the wars of 1817 and 1818 he was the terror of Rajpútana. In 1817, the British Government offered to guarantee him in the possession of his territory provided he disbanded his army. He saw that resistance was useless, and yielded to his fate. Henceforth he was known as the Nawab of Tonk, and quieted down as a peaceful ruler. In 1857, his son and successor rendered good service during the mutinies. In 1864, his grandson succeeded to the throne of Tonk. This Nawab was deposed by the British Government in consequence of a cruel massacre in which he was directly implicated. His son was placed upon the throne at Tonk, and attended the Imperial Assemblage.

The Begum of Bhopal has a stronger interest in the eyes of the English people. Her name is Shah Jehan Begum. Her mother was the celebrated Secunder Begum, who died in 1868. The Secunder Begum was renowned for her loyal

attachment to the British Government, and the services she rendered during the mutiny of 1857. Both ladies were raised to the dignity of Knights Grand Commanders of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

The last of the three empires of India is that of the Mahrattas. The marvellous story of the rise of the Mahratta Empire has already been told. The last of the Peishwas lost his throne in the wars of 1817 and 1818. The suzerainty, like that of the Moghuls, has been inherited by the British Government. An adopted son, the notorious Nana Sahib, made common cause with the mutineers of 1857. It is to be hoped that he has met with the fate which his treacheries deserve.

The three most distinguished of the ruling Mahratta princes are Maharaja Scindia, Maharaja Holkar, and the Gaekwar of Baroda. Ever since the old wars they have continued in the possession of their respective territories down to our own time. The fathers of Scindia and Holkar fought manfully against the British Government in 1817 and 1818; but ever since the British Government became the arbiter of peace and war in India, all three rulers have been steadfast in their allegiance to the paramount power. All three were present at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

It is a curious feature of the Imperial Assemblage that three princes, who represented three important Native States, should be still boys, namely, the Nizam of the Dekhan, the Gaekwar of Baroda, and the Maharaja of Mysore. On more than one occasion the three lads sat together on a sofa at Delhi, and talked together after the manner of boys. The little incident told the story of the revolution which has been

carried out in India by the British Government. A century of peace has followed a century of war.[1]

Another Chief presented a striking appearance at Delhi. This was the Maharaja of Kashmir, the ruler of the beautiful valley so often described by poets and travellers. He has been established in his present dominions ever since the close of the first Sikh war in 1846. There is an air of romance about the history of his family. He is the lineal representative of the old Rajpút kings of Jummu, whose origin was lost in a remote antiquity before Mahmúd of Ghazni invaded India. His father was a cadet of the house, but did not dare to ascend the throne until all the elder branches had died out. He is recognised by the hill tribes, not as a nominee of the Sikh government, but as a true representative of the ancient Rajpút dynasty. He is a good ruler, and has shown on all occasions his loyalty and attachment to the paramount power.

The Ruling Chiefs present at Delhi were sixty-three in number. The aggregate population of their States approaches forty millions; their united territories exceed the combined areas of England, Italy, and France. Besides these were nearly three hundred titular Chiefs and persons of distinction in attendance at the Assemblage, besides those included in the Suites of Ruling Chiefs. They included the flower of the Indian aristocracy; they represented almost every province of the Empire. Among them were the Prince of Arcot and the Princess of Tanjore from the Madras Presidency; the Maharaja

[1] Besides the native princes mentioned in the foregoing chapter, there are a number of minor Chiefs more or less dependent upon the British Government. They have no distinctive history; they have followed the fortunes of the larger States. The names and other particulars of all those who were present at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi will be found at the end of the Appendix to the present volume.

Sir Jai Mangal Singh, and some of the principal landowners and citizens of Bengal; the Maharaja of Balrampur and the principal Talukdars of Oudh; forty representatives of the principal families of the North-Western Provinces; members of the ex-Royal Families of Delhi, descendants of the Saddozais of Cabul, and the Alora Chiefs of Sind; Sikh Sardars from Amritsar and Lahore; Rajpúts from the Kangra hills; the semi-independent Chief of Amb of the Hazara border; Envoys from Chitral and Yassin, who attended in the train of the Maharaja of Jummu and Kashmir; Ababs from Peshawur; Patan Chiefs from Kohat and the Northern Derajat; Biluch Tomandars from Dera Ghazi Khan; leading citizens from Bombay; Gond and Mahratta Nobles from the Central Provinces; Rajpúts from Ajmere; and Natives of Burma, Central India, Mysore, and Baroda. In addition to the Feudatories and notables of the Empire, there was His Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese India; the Khan of Khelat; a deputation from the Sultan of Muscat; Ambassadors from His Majesty the King of Siam, and the Maharaj Adhiraj of Nepal; the Envoy from the Amir of Kashgar; and the Foreign Consular Body.

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CHAPTER VII.

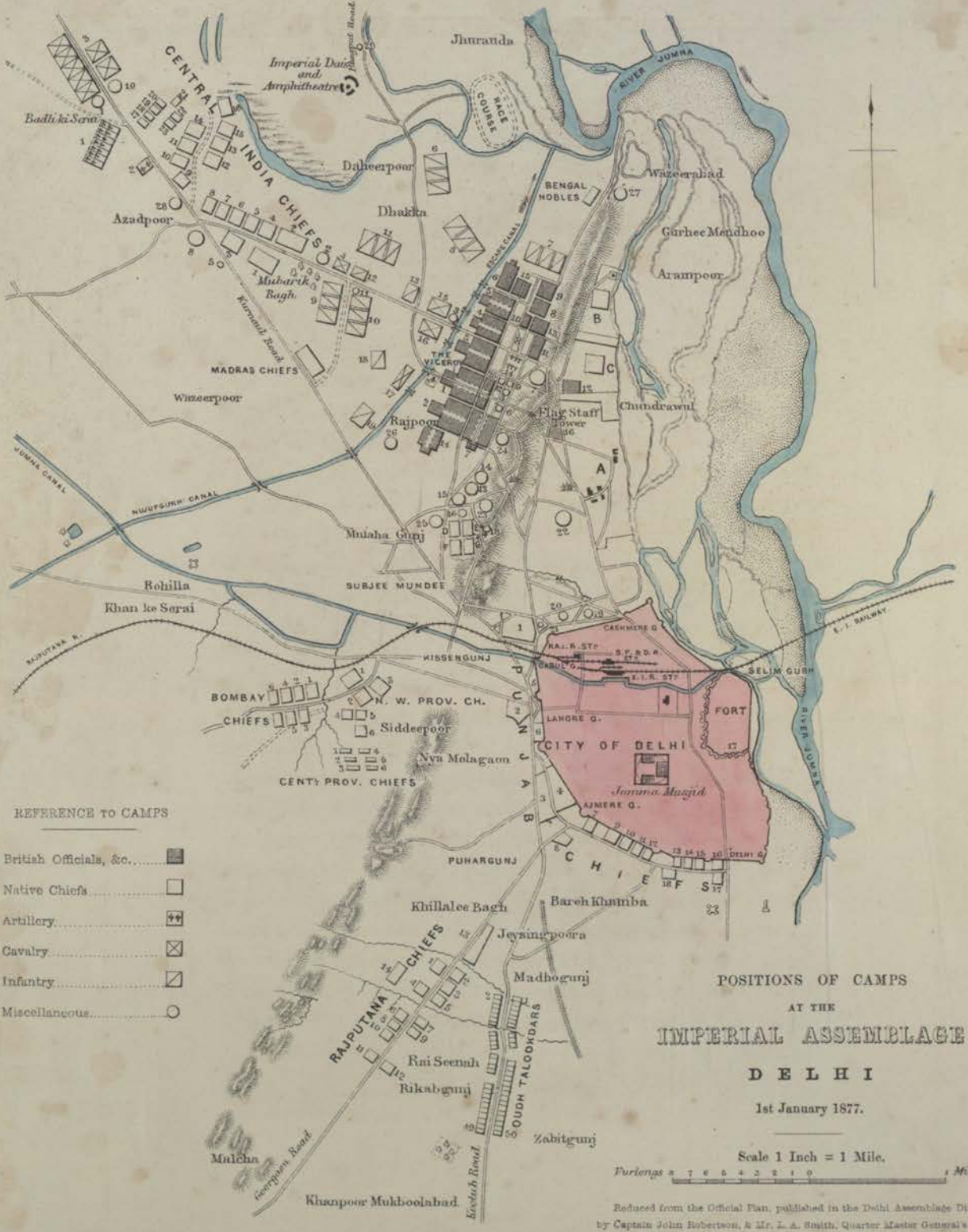
PROCLAMATION DAY.

1ST JANUARY, 1877.

The Imperial Assemblage.—The crowning event of the nineteenth century.—Good omens.—Scene of the Proclamation.—Throne Pavilion.—The Canopy.—Armorial bearings.—Amphitheatre.—Spectators' blocks.—Native Chiefs in the Amphitheatre.—European Governors and Administrators. The multitude.—British and Native Troops.—Guards of Honour.—Arrival of the Viceroy.—Chief Herald.—Imperial Proclamation.—Speech of His Excellency the Viceroy.—Concluding Ceremonies.

THE first of January eighteen hundred and seventy-seven was the great day of the Imperial Assemblage. Her Majesty the Queen of England was proclaimed Empress of India. The Governors and other High Officials of British India were assembled together with all the Ruling Native Chiefs to inaugurate the installation of the Empress as the Sovereign of Her Eastern Empire.

The nineteenth century has witnessed the regeneration of India; the proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India is the crowning event of the century. The India of the eighteenth century is as remote as the wars of the Heptarchy, or the invasions of Goths and Huns. The India of the nineteenth century is becoming like England of to-day. The railways and telegraphs are helping to draw princes and people nearer and nearer to the paramount power.



REFERENCE TO CAMPS

- British Officials, &c.
- Native Chiefs
- Artillery
- Cavalry
- Infantry
- Miscellaneous

POSITIONS OF CAMPS AT THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE DELHI

1st January 1877.

Scale 1 Inch = 1 Mile.

Furlongs 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 Mile.

Reduced from the Official Plan, published in the Delhi Assemblage Directory by Captain John Robertson, & Mr. L. A. Smith, Quarter Master General's Office.

Lithographed at the Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta, February 1877.

Throughout all the days of the Imperial Assemblage the weather was most propitious. There was no storm to disturb the ceremonial; not even a shower of rain to throw a damp on the proceedings. The morning of the proclamation was without a cloud. There was the same cool atmosphere and pleasant sunshine as on the day of the Viceroy's entry; and these conditions were specially desirable at a ceremonial which was to be carried out in tented pavilions and to some degree in the open air.[1]

The scene of the Proclamation was a turf-covered plain about four miles from Delhi. Three structures had been set up, namely, a Throne Pavilion for the Viceroy, an Amphitheatre for the High Officials and Ruling Chiefs, and blocks for Representatives of Foreign Governments and spectators.

The Throne Pavilion was a graceful building of blue, red, and gold, near the centre of the area. It was a hexagon; each of its sides was forty feet long; the whole was thus about two hundred and twenty-four feet round. The details are worth describing. The lower part was a solid structure of masonry ten feet from the ground. It was surrounded by a gilded railing. There was a flight of steps in front and another behind, also with gilded railings. The upper part was a canopy raised over the structure, supported on twelve slender clustered shafts. The Imperial Crown at the top rested upon a cushion. Beneath it depended a graceful drapery of red cloth embroidered with gold. On the upper cornice was worked a pattern of festooned laurel wreaths and Imperial Crowns. At each angle was a trophy of three satin

[1] It is a curious fact, which some may regard as a good omen, that within a day or two after the departure of the last visitor, Delhi was deluged with rain, which converted the camps into a swamp. Had it fallen earlier it might have spoiled much of the ceremonial.

bannerets, festooned outwards, displaying the Cross of St. George and the Union Jack. Below the cornice the canopy was continued in alternate stripes of red and white satin, embroidered with golden *fleurs de lis.* There was a lower frieze with an armorial vallance hanging from it. The frieze displayed the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle, embroidered with the Lotos of India in gold, silver, and colours. It was adorned at each angle by a gilded crown and silken drapery. The vallance was composed of shield-shaped forms, on which were shown alternately the Irish Harp, the Lion Rampant of Scotland, and the Three Lions of England. The shafts of the canopy were hung with silver shields, about ten feet from the ground, bearing the imperial monogram in gold, surmounted by bannerets of various-coloured satins.

The base of the Throne Pavilion was broken up into panels, surmounted by a moulded cornice. The larger panels were filled in with gold embroidery on green velvet, representing the Imperial Crown boldly embossed in gold on a groundwork of symbolical foliage. The smaller panels were decorated with the Royal Arms of England richly worked in satin *appliqué.* All the panels were surrounded by gilded cable mouldings.

The Amphitheatre[1] for the reception of High Officials and Ruling Chiefs was a pavilion of blue, white, and gold, stretching out for nearly eight hundred feet in front of the Throne Pavilion. It was divided into thirty-six compartments, each of which was about twenty feet in length and thirty feet in depth, and had a separate entrance. The centre

[1] The term Amphitheatre is scarcely correct. It was properly speaking a semi-circle, whereas an Amphitheatre is elliptical in form. But the term Amphitheatre is intelligible, and conveys a general idea of the character of the structure. It is therefore employed in the present work.

of the arc was two hundred and twenty-six feet from the Throne Pavilion. Along the top front of the Amphitheatre were displayed *fleurs de lis* and gilded lance-heads supported on three sets of pillars of white and gold. An Imperial Crown was displayed on each pillar, also at the four corners of the Amphitheatre. The floor was covered with red cloth; the chairs were blue; a gilded railing ran along the front of the Amphitheatre.

The blocks for the spectators need no description. They were blue in colour, and raised behind the Throne Pavilion. Between the two blocks was the grand entrance to the area.

There was nothing oriental in these structures. They were not borrowed from any native designs. They were tented pavilions covered in to keep off the sun, otherwise they were exposed to the open air. They were rich in colour, as was suitable beneath an Indian sun.

The gathering together of Native costumes and European uniforms somewhat changed the appearance of these pavilions. The scene on the morning of the Proclamation assumed a varied and dazzling character. Every Ruling Chief and every European Governor and Lieutenant-Governor sat under his own banner, surrounded by Native nobles and European officials. Every effort was made to mingle the Ruling Chiefs with European officials, so as to avoid questions of precedence which have excited bitterness and heartburnings in India from the remotest antiquity. The result was such a display of oriental costumes and insignia with British uniforms and banners as was never witnessed before. Sixty-three Ruling Chiefs of India were present in the Amphitheatre. They and their retinues, all in gorgeous costumes of satin, velvet, or cloth of gold, were everywhere mixed up with

European officials in their uniforms of red and dark blue. Still it was generally possible to identify the Chiefs in their several compartments by their insignia and jewellery. In the centre of the Amphitheatre were the three boy princes of India,—the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Gaekwar of Baroda, and the Maharaja of Mysore. On the right were the Ruling Chiefs of Rajputana, including the young Maharana of Udaipur and the Maharajas of Jaipur and Jodhpur. On the left were the Ruling Chiefs of Central India, including Maharaja Scindia, Maharaja Holkar, and other representatives of the extinct Mahratta empire. At the extreme left were the Ruling Chiefs of the Punjab and the Maharaja of Kashmir. The remaining compartments were occupied by Chiefs of minor note, more or less dependent on the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-West Provinces and the Central Provinces: feudatories in fact of the local Governments, rather than of the Government of India, which exercises the supreme jurisdiction over all.

Amongst the European authorities present in the Amphitheatre, it may suffice to name His Excellency the Duke of Buckingham, Governor of Madras; His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor of Bombay; Sir Richard Temple, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; Sir George Couper, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces; General Sir Frederic Haines, the Commander-in-Chief in India; the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, Mysore, Burma, and Assam; Members of Council, Judges, Secretaries to Government, and other High Officials.

From an early hour there had been a general gathering towards the Imperial Assemblage. Ruling Chiefs drove by in state carriages accompanied by retainers and soldiers.

Groups of elephants crowded to the same spot clad in the trappings they had worn on the day of the entry. Vast multitudes also assembled to see the various Chiefs and High Officials pass by on their way to the place of Proclamation. The spectators' seats on either side of the Throne Pavilion were occupied by Ambassadors, Envoys, and Deputations, including those from Nipal and Siam; also by Foreign Consuls, and a large number of European ladies and gentlemen. Here also were seated the Khan of Khelat, the Governor-General of the Portuguese Settlements in India, and numerous Native nobles and officials. The general public were also admitted in great numbers to the inclosure, behind the Amphitheatre.

All the British troops assembled at Delhi were drawn up on a plain to the north of the pavilions; the Native chiefs and nobles had in like manner drawn up their retainers and followers on the opposite plain to the south of the pavilions.

Guards of honour were drawn up on either side of the Throne Pavilion, as well as at each of the several entrances to the Amphitheatre.

At noon a flourish of trumpets from the Heralds announced the arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy. All who were present in that vast assembly rose from their seats; the military bands played a grand march. His Excellency, who was accompanied by Lady Lytton and the members of his family, alighted from his carriage and advanced towards the Throne Pavilion preceded by the Personal Staff. The bands struck up the National Anthem, and the guards of honour presented arms as the Viceroy took his seat upon the throne.

The proceedings were simple and impressive. His Excellency was arrayed in his robes as Grand Master of the

Star of India. He commanded the Chief Herald to read the Proclamation of the assumption of the Imperial Title by Her Majesty the Queen. The twelve Heralds sounded a flourish of trumpets. The Chief Herald then read the Proclamation in a loud voice, which was heard by the whole Assemblage.

"VICTORIA, R.

"WHEREAS an Act has been passed in the present Sessions of Parliament, intituled 'An Act to enable Her Most Gracious Majesty to make an addition to the Royal Style and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies,' which Act recites that, by the Act for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, it was provided that after such Union the Royal Style and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies should be such as His Majesty by His Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom should be pleased to appoint: and which Act also recites that, by virtue of the said Act, and of a Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal, dated the 1st day of January 1801, Our present Style and Titles are 'VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland QUEEN, Defender of the Faith:' and which Act also recites that, by the Act for the better government of India, it was enacted that the Government of India, theretofore vested in the East India Company in trust for Us, should become vested in Us, and that India should thenceforth be governed by Us and in Our name, and that it is expedient that there should be a recognition of the transfer of government so made by means of an addition to be made to Our Style and Titles: and which Act, after the said recitals, enacts that it

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shall be lawful for Us, with a view to such recognition as aforesaid, of the transfer of the Government of India, by Our Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom to make such addition to the Style and Titles at present appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies as to Us may seem meet; we have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to appoint and declare, and We do hereby, by and with the said advice, appoint and declare that henceforth, so far as conveniently may be, on all occasions and in all instruments wherein Our Style and Titles are used, save and except all Charters, Commissions, Letters Patent, Grants, Writs, Appointments, and other like instruments, not extending in their operation beyond the United Kingdom, the following addition shall be made to the Style and Titles at present appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies; that is to say, in the Latin tongue in these words: 'INDIÆ IMPERATRIX.' And in the English tongue in these words: 'EMPRESS OF INDIA.'

"And Our will and pleasure further is, that the said addition shall not be made in the Commissions, Charters, Letters Patent, Grants, Writs, Appointments, and other like instruments, hereinbefore specially excepted.

"And Our will and pleasure further is, that all gold, silver, and copper moneys, now current and lawful moneys of the United Kingdom, and all gold, silver, and copper moneys which shall on or after this day be coined by Our authority with the like impressions, shall, notwithstanding such addition to Our Style and Titles, be deemed and taken to be current and lawful moneys of the said United Kingdom; and further, that all moneys coined for and issued in any of the

Dependencies of the said United Kingdom, and declared by Our Proclamation to be current and lawful money of such Dependencies respectively bearing Our Style, or Titles, or any part or parts thereof, and all moneys which shall hereafter be coined and issued according to such Proclamation, shall, notwithstanding such addition, continue to be lawful and current money of such Dependencies respectively, until Our pleasure shall be further declared thereupon.

"Given at Our Court at *Windsor* the twenty-eighth day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and seventy-six in the thirty-ninth year of Our Reign.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

The Proclamation was then read aloud in the Urdu language by Mr. Thornton, the Officiating Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

When the Proclamation was concluded, the Royal Standard was hoisted in honour of Her Majesty the Empress; and a grand salute of one hundred and one salvoes of artillery was fired, interspersed at intervals with more striking *feux de joie* from the long line of troops almost surrounding the Assemblage. Meanwhile mixed military bands played the National Anthem, followed by the stirring music of the march in "Tannhäuser." The scene, at this moment, was very impressive. The splendid semi-circle of Princes, the vast expanse of troops, brilliant retinues, state elephants, and crowds on crowds of human beings shading off into the distance; the strains of music sounding through the roar of artillery, and the reverberations of the *feux de joie*, combined to produce an effect never to be forgotten by those present. Some additional excitement was caused by the conduct of the

elephants. They had stood the sounds of the artillery salvoes with wonderful equanimity, but as the roll of musketry approached them, many rushed wildly to and fro with trunks erect and trumpeting, and a murmur of excitement rose through the multitude. Fortunately, the *feux de joie* were not prolonged, and the elephants quickly recovered their composure without having caused serious accident.

The salutes and *feux de joie* occupied upwards of twenty minutes; then, as the sound of the last salvo died away, His Excellency the Viceroy arose and delivered the following speech to the Assemblage :—

"On the first day of November, in the year 1858, a Proclamation was issued by the Queen of England, conveying to the Princes and People of India those assurances of Her Majesty's good will which, from that day to this, they have cherished as their most precious political possession.

"The promises then made by a Sovereign, whose word has never been broken, need no confirmation from my lips. Eighteen years of progressive prosperity confirm them; and this great Assemblage is the conspicuous evidence of their fulfilment. Undisturbed in the enjoyment of their hereditary honours, protected in the prosecution of their lawful interests, both the Princes and the people of this Empire have found a full security for the future in the generosity and justice of the past.

"We are now assembled to proclaim the assumption by The Queen of the Title of Empress of India; and it is my duty, as Her Representative in this country, to explain the gracious intentions of Her Majesty in adding that title to the style and dignity of Her ancestral Crown.

"Of all Her Majesty's Possessions throughout the world,—possessions comprising a seventh part of the earth's surface, and three hundred millions of its inhabitants—there is not one that She regards with deeper interest than this great and ancient Empire.

"At all times, and in all places, the British Crown has had able and zealous servants, but none more illustrious than those whose wisdom and heroism have won and kept for it the dominion of India. This achievement, in which all Her Majesty's subjects, European and Native, have worthily co-operated, has also been aided by the loyalty of Her Majesty's great allies and feudatories; whose soldiers have shared with Her Armies the toils and victories of war; whose sagacious fidelity has assisted Her Government in preserving and diffusing the blessings of peace; and whose presence here to-day at the solemn inauguration of Her Imperial Title attests their confidence in the beneficence of Her power, and their interest in the unity of Her Empire.

"This Empire, acquired by Her Ancestors, and consolidated by Herself, The Queen regards as a glorious inheritance to be maintained and transmitted intact to Her descendants; and She recognises in the possession of it the most solemn obligations to use Her great power for the welfare of all its people, with scrupulous regard for the rights of Her feudatory Princes. For this reason, it is Her Majesty's Royal pleasure to add to the Titles of Her Crown one which shall be henceforth to all the Princes and Peoples of India the permanent symbol of its union with their interests, and its claim upon their loyal allegiance.

"The successive dynasties whose rule in India the power of the British Crown has been called by Providence to replace

INTERIOR OF THE COLONNADE OF HINDOO PILLARS AT THE KOOTUB.

and improve, were not unproductive of good and great Sovereigns; but the polity of their successors failed to secure the internal peace of their dominions. Strife became chronic, and anarchy constantly recurrent. The weak were the prey of the strong, and the strong the victims of their own passions. Thus, sapped by incessant bloodshed and shaken by intestine broils, the great House of Tamerlane crumbled to decay; and it fell at last because it had ceased to be conducive to the progress of the East.

"Now, under laws which impartially protect all races and all creeds, every subject of Her Majesty may peacefully enjoy his own. The toleration of the Government permits each member of the community to follow without molestation the rules and rites of his religion. The strong hand of Imperial Power is put forth, not to crush but to protect and guide; and the results of British rule are everywhere around us in the rapid advance of the whole country, and the increasing prosperity of all its Provinces.

"British Administrators and faithful Officers of the Crown,—It is to your continued labours that these beneficent results are chiefly due: and it is to you, in the first instance, that I have now, in the name of Her Majesty, to express the gratitude and confidence of your Sovereign. Not less steadfastly than all your honoured predecessors, you have toiled for the good of this great Empire with a persevering energy, public virtue, and self-devotion, unsurpassed in history.

"The doors of fame are not open to all; but the opportunity of doing good is denied to none who seek it. Rapid promotion it is not often in the power of any Government to provide for its servants. But I feel assured that, in the service of the

British Crown, public duty and personal devotion will ever have higher incentives than the expectation of public honours or personal emoluments. Much of the most important and valuable work of Indian administration has always been, and always must be, done, not by persons in prominent positions, but by those district officers on whose patient intelligence and courage the efficient operation of its whole system is essentially dependent.

"I cannot give expression too emphatic to Her Majesty's grateful recognition of the admirable manner in which Her servants, both Civil and Military, have performed, and are performing, throughout India tasks as delicate and difficult as any which the Crown can confide to its must trusted subjects.

MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICES,—placed at an early age in positions of immense responsibility, submitting with cheerful devotion to a severely exacting discipline, personally exercising the most important administrative functions among populations whose language, creed, and customs differ from your own,—may you ever be sustained in the firm, yet gentle, discharge of your arduous duties by the consciousness that, whilst you thus uphold the high character of your race, and carry out the benign precepts of your religion, you are also conferring on all other creeds and races in this country the inestimable benefits of good government.

"But it is not only to the official servants of the Crown that India is indebted for the wise application of the principles of Western civilisation to the steady development of her vast resources: and I should ill represent the feelings of my August Mistress if, on this occasion, I failed to assure Her non-official European subjects in India of the cordial satisfaction with which Her Majesty recognises and appreciates, not only

their loyalty to Her Throne and Person, but also the benefits which Her Indian Empire derives from their industry, their enterprise, their social energy, and civic virtue.

"Wishing to increase Her opportunities of distinguishing the public services, or private worth, of Her subjects throughout this important portion of Her Dominions, Her Majesty has been pleased not only to sanction a certain enlargement of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and of the Order of British India, but also to institute for this purpose an entirely new Order, which will be called the Order of the Indian Empire.

"OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF INDIA, BRITISH AND NATIVE,—The Queen recalls with pride your heroic achievements on every occasion, when, fighting side by side, you have upheld the honour of Her arms. Confident that all future occasions will find you no less efficiently united in the faithful performance of that high duty, it is to you that Her Majesty entrusts the great charge of maintaining the peace, and protecting the prosperity, of Her Indian dominions.

"VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,—Your loyal and successful endeavours to render yourselves capable of acting, if necessary, with the Regular Forces, claim cordial recognition on this occasion.

"PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF THIS EMPIRE,—which finds in your loyalty a pledge of strength, in your prosperity a source of splendour,—Her Majesty thanks you for your readiness, on which She reckons, if its interests be attacked or menaced, to assist Her Government in the defence of them. In The Queen's name I cordially welcome you to Delhi; recognising in your presence, on this great occasion, conspicuous evidence of

those sentiments of attachment to the Crown of England which received from you such emphatic expression during the recent visit of the Prince of Wales to this country. Her Majesty regards Her interests as identified with yours; and it is with the wish to confirm the confidence and perpetuate the intimacy of the relations now so happily uniting the British Crown and its feudatories and allies, that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to assume the Imperial Title we proclaim to-day.

"NATIVE SUBJECTS OF THE EMPRESS OF INDIA,—The present conditions and permanent interests of this Empire demand the supreme supervision and direction of their administration by English Officers trained in the principles of that polity whose assertion is necessary to preserve the continuity of Imperial rule. It is to the wise initiative of these Statesmen that India chiefly owes that steady progress in civilisation which is a condition of her political importance, and the secret of her growing strength; and it is they who must long continue to form the most important practical channel through which the arts, the sciences, and the culture of the West (which have given to Europe its present pre-eminence in peace and war), may freely flow towards the East for the common benefit of all its children.

"But you the Natives of India, whatever your race, and whatever your creed, have a recognised claim to share largely with your English fellow-subjects, according to your capacity for the task, in the administration of the country you inhabit. This claim is founded in the highest justice. It has been repeatedly affirmed by the greatest British and Indian Statesmen, and by the Legislation of the Imperial Parliament. It is recognised by the Government of India, as binding on its

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honour, and consonant with all the aims of its policy. The Government of India, therefore, notices with satisfaction the marked improvement during recent years in the character of the native public service, especially in its higher grades.

"The administration of this great Empire demands, from many of those to whom a share in it is entrusted, attributes not exclusively intellectual, qualifications to which moral and social superiority are essential. More especially, therefore, does it rest with those who, by birth, rank, and hereditary influence, are your natural leaders, to fit themselves and their children for the honourable duty which is open to them, by accepting the only education that can enable them to comprehend and practise the principles steadily maintained by the Government of The Queen, their Empress.

"You must all adopt as your own that highest standard of public virtue which comprises loyalty, incorruptibility, impartiality, truth, and courage. The Government of Her Majesty will then cordially welcome your co-operation in the work of administration. For in every quarter of the globe over which its dominion is established, that Government trusts less to the strength of armies than to the willing allegiance of a contented and united people, who rally round the throne, because they recognise therein the stable condition of their permanent welfare.

"It is on the gradual and enlightened participation of Her Indian subjects in the undisturbed exercise of this mild and just authority, and not upon the conquest of weaker States, or the annexation of neighbouring territories, that Her Majesty relies for the development of her Indian Empire. Her interests and duties, however, are not confined to Her own dominions. She sincerely desires to maintain the

most frank and friendly relations with the rulers of those territories which, adjoining the frontiers of this Empire, have so long owed their independence to the sheltering shadow of its power. But should the repose of that power be at any time threatened from without, the Empress of India will know how to defend her great inheritance. No foreign enemy can now attack the British Empire in India without thereby assailing the whole civilisation of the East, and the unlimited resources of Her dominions, the courageous fidelity of Her allies and feudatories, and the loyal affection of Her subjects, have provided Her Majesty with ample power to repel and punish every assailant.

"The presence, on this occasion, of the representatives of Sovereigns who, from the remotest parts of the East, have addressed to The Queen their congratulations on the event we celebrate to-day, significantly attests the pacific policy of the Government of India, and the cordiality of its relations with all neighbouring States. To his Highness the Khan of Khelat, and to those Ambassadors who have travelled so far to represent on British territory the Asiatic allies of the Empress of India, as also to our honoured guest his Excellency the Governor-General of Goa, and to the Foreign Consular Body, I desire to offer, on behalf of Her Majesty's Indian Government, welcome to this Imperial Assemblage.

"PRINCES AND PEOPLE OF INDIA,—It is now my pleasing duty to communicate to you the gracious message which The Queen, your Empress, has to-day addressed to you in her own Royal and Imperial name. These are the words of the telegraphic message which I have this morning received from Her Majesty.

"'We, Victoria by the Grace of God, of the United

Kingdom, Queen, Empress of India, send through our Viceroy to all our Officers, Civil and Military, and to all Princes, Chiefs, and Peoples now at Delhi assembled, our Royal and Imperial Greeting, and assure them of the deep interest and earnest affection with which we regard the people of our Indian Empire. We witnessed with heartfelt satisfaction the reception which they have accorded to our beloved son, and have been touched by the evidence of their loyalty and attachment to Our House and Throne. We trust that the present occasion may tend to unite in bonds of yet closer affection ourselves and our subjects; that from the highest to the humblest all may feel that under our rule the great principles of liberty, equity, and justice are secured to them; and that to promote their happiness, to add to their prosperity, and advance their welfare, are the ever present aims and objects of our Empire.'

"You will, I am confident, appreciate these gracious words.

"God save VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom and Empress of India."

After the Viceroy's address was delivered, the whole of the Assembly spontaneously rose up and joined the troops in hearty cheers.

His Highness the Maharaja Sindia spoke to the following effect:—

"Shah-in-Shah Padishah. May God bless you. The princes of India bless you, and pray that your sovereignty and power may remain steadfast for ever."

Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal spoke in a similar sense.

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung rose on behalf of the Nizam and spoke as follows :—

"I am desired by his Highness the Nizam to request your Excellency to convey to her Majesty, on the part of himself and the chiefs of India, the expression of their hearty congratulations upon her assumption of the title of Empress of India, and to assure her that they pray for her long life and for the enduring prosperity of her empire both in India and England."

Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Udaipur and Jaipur rose and said that the united chiefs of Rajputana desired that a telegram might be sent to the Queen offering their dutiful and loyal congratulations to her Majesty on her assumption of the Imperial title.

The Maharaja of Kashmir expressed to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who was sitting near him, his great satisfaction at the tenor of the Viceroy's speech, adding that the day would never be forgotten by him, or his children; that it will ever be regarded as an auspicious one; and that the shadow of her Majesty's gracious Empire will be his chief protection.

Several other chiefs endeavoured to speak, but were prevented doing so by the breaking up of the Assemblage.

It is impossible to estimate the whole effect of the Imperial Assemblage. Indeed, the extension of European rule over Asiatic nations is attended with a thousand problems which none can solve. It has been lamented and denounced,

THE DEWAN-I-KHAS, OR HALL OF AUDIENCE.

but history proves that it is inevitable, and that Asia profits largely by the change. But if the British empire in Asia is a political necessity, there is no reason to make it unpalatable; and no people in the world are so susceptible of sympathy as the natives of India. Roman simplicity may be intelligible to Europeans; it is hateful to Orientals. By yielding something to native ideas, it is possible to elicit corresponding concessions. Such was one result of the Imperial Assemblage. The ruling chiefs and notables at Delhi strove to accommodate themselves to the new era. They were profuse in their professions of gratification at British supremacy; they were lavish in their expressions of good-will towards each other. Hereditary feuds were forgotten; the Imperial Assemblage made them friends. Throughout the days which followed the Proclamation, the air was filled with the salutes which announced their visits to each other. Many gave large sums towards the relief of the famine districts; others initiated badges in their respective territories. All attempted to associate the occasion with some public act, which should perpetuate its memory in the hearts of their people.

CHAPTER VIII.

POLICY OF THE ASSEMBLAGE.

Spontaneous Loyalty towards the Empress of India.—Sincerity of Native Feeling.—Its Causes.—Special Popularity of the Imperial Assemblage under British Rule.—Favourable Comparison with Assemblages under Native Rule.—Presents extorted under Moghul Rule.—Prohibited at the Imperial Assemblage.—Deputations from Nipal, Siam, and Muscat.—Visit of the Khan of Khelat.—Gratitude of the Khan for British Intervention.—The Khan of Khelat and his Followers.—Public Business.—Council on Famine Policy.—The Budget.—Native Nobles and Gentlemen.—Meeting of the Council of the Mayo College.—Its Significance.

THE proclamation of the Empress of India was the final scene in the establishment of the British empire in India. During the rise and growth of British power, the Moghul empire faded away. Its last memories may still flicker in oriental imagination; they have long died out of the hearts of the people. Their deeds and misdeeds are told in the pages of history, they are forgotten by the masses. A new empire has taken possession of all hearts. For many years the Queen of England has virtually reigned as Empress of India. The princes, nobles, and people of India identified her Majesty as their Empress when they welcomed the coming of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Government of India has fulfilled their desire by the proclamation before the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

The rejoicings at the Imperial Assemblage were as

marked and general as those at the previous reception of the Heir-Apparent to the Empire. Every prince and noble expressed his gratification in unequivocal terms. Some may have doubted their sincerity. The language of compliment is often exaggerated by Orientals into hyperbole; neither can it be always accepted from Europeans. But deeds are stronger than words. There was no mistaking the general enthusiasm at the coming of the Prince of Wales. There was no doubting the loyalty and gratification of all who were present at the proclamation of the Empress of India.

The causes of this spontaneous loyalty are not far to seek. The British empire in India is one of aliens and foreigners; but so were the Rajpút and Muhammadan empires. Both became enervated by oriental influences and lost their hold on India. The Mahratta empire was of native growth; but it failed to keep the peace in India or protect her from invasion. The British empire is one of Englishmen; it has never been enervated by oriental influences; it is strengthened year after year by fresh streams of Englishmen. It has never declined in strength or shown a symptom of decay. It is the only empire known to history that has kept the peace in India and protected her from foreign invasion. It is the only empire which has persistently sought for more than a century, without break or interval, to deal with even-handed justice to all classes of the community, high and low. The allegiance of the princes and people of India to the British power is thus bound up with all their interests and rights. Their loyalty is a natural growth, which becomes deeper rooted and wider spread as time rolls on. They may want an occasion like the Imperial Assemblage to give expression to their loyalty; but when that is found, the sentiment is never wanting.

Such assemblages were common in bygone empires; but they were not always popular with the princes and nobles of India. They were often characterised by the overbearing haughtiness of a suzerain, or by deadly feuds between the feudatories. Princes were called upon to fill degrading offices which lowered them in the eyes of their retainers; or they were subjected to abuse and insult, which bowed them down with shame and mortification.

There was nothing to fear at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. No prince or ruler went to Delhi trembling with apprehension, as was often the case in days gone by. No native gentleman of any degree was required to play the part of a servant, such as was expected from Rajpút princes in ancient times. No one was called upon to act as doorkeeper, as Prithi Raj[1] of Delhi was ordered to do at the Assemblage

[1] The story of Prithi Raj is a Rajpút legend; it is a curious relic of Rajpút life in ancient India. In olden time the city of Kanouj on the river Ganges was the centre of the Rajpút dominion; the metropolis of an empire which covered Hindustan. The Rajas of Delhi were feudatories of Kanouj. The legend of Prithi Raj of Delhi is told by the poet Chand.

The Raja of Kanouj gave a great feast. He invited all his feudatory princes to play the part of servants. He celebrated the Swayamvara of his daughter before them all. On this occasion she was to declare her choice of a bridegroom by throwing a garland round his neck.

The Princess of Kanouj was exceedingly beautiful. The Raja of Delhi loved her with all his soul. He was invited to Kanouj. He was expected to play the part of door-keeper. He refused to come. His image was set up in mockery near the door of the hall. The assembly was held. The Swayamvara began. The princess entered the hall with the marriage garland in her hand. She cared for no one but the Raja of Delhi. She passed through the crowd of Rajpút princes. She went to the door of the hall. She placed the garland round the neck of the image. The princes were filled with wrath. The Raja of Kanouj was fired with anger. The hall was in an uproar. The Raja of Delhi was at the door. He carried off the daughter of Kanouj. The Rajas rushed upon him in vain. He cut down all who stood in his path. He placed his bride upon his steed and galloped off to Delhi.

From that day the Raja of Delhi was the slave of his wife. He cared only for her. The Mussulmans invaded the Punjab; he took no heed. They thundered

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at Kanouj. No one was called upon to mount guard round the Viceroy's pavilion, as the princes and nobles of India were obliged to do under the Moghul. No one was forced to prostrate before the Imperial throne as the son of the Maharana of Udaipur prostrated before the feet of Jehangir. No one was treated with the insolence and contempt that Aurungzeb showed the famous Sivají in the Durbar at Delhi. No one was maddened with abuse and scorn, like that which was shown by the lowest and meanest of court parasites towards the illustrious ancestor of the Nizam.

The Moghul sovereigns held great durbars on their accession to the throne, on the anniversary of their birth-day, and on the beginning of the new year. Such assemblages were often little better than excuses for extortion. The princes and nobles of India were expected to impoverish themselves and their ryots in order to present gifts to the Padishah, the ministers, and the favourites. Such presents were deemed necessary to win favour; and rulers and nobles vied with each other as to who should present the rarest and costliest gifts. The jewels and gold mohurs presented on such occasions were often the spoil of provinces or kingdoms. In return for these presents, the giver received title and dignities, a dress of honour, or the insignia and emoluments of some post or government. Often when a chieftain or noble had exhausted all his means in the hope of getting justice or reward, he was put off with an embroidered handkerchief or a trumpery medal not worth a rupee.

The British Government has laboured hard to put a stop

at the gates of Delhi. At last he awoke from his dream. He girded on his armour for the battle. He was slain in the fight. His queen heard that her lord was dead. She perished on the funeral pile.

to the semblance of such proceedings. No presents are received without an equivalent being given. No servant of the Government is allowed to receive any present at all. At the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi it was arranged that the Viceroy would receive no presents; accordingly none were received, although many were given.

The political effect of the Imperial Assemblage may be inferred from another circumstance. Besides the sixty-three ruling chiefs who were present at Delhi, independent potentates beyond the frontier of India sent deputations to represent them at the Assemblage. There was an ambassador from the Maharaja of Nipal, whose dominions lie beyond our northern frontier, amongst the heights of the Himalayas. There was another ambassador from the King of Siam, beyond the south-eastern frontier of British Burma. There was a deputation from the Imam of Muscat near the mouth of the Persian Gulf; famous in a past age as the hereditary protector of pilgrims to Mecca. There was also present an envoy from Yarkand and messengers from Chitrol and Yassim.

The Khan of Khelat came in person with a large body of his chiefs and followers. The arrival of these men was one of the most interesting and curious episodes in the Assemblage. They had been fighting one another for many years: Khelat had been in terrible disorder. The intervention of the British Government became an absolute necessity. No sooner was the intervention put in force than the whole country quieted down. The Khan and his Sirdars ceased to breathe vengeance against each other. They arrived at Delhi in the same train like a happy family. The pacification of Khelat was inaugurated at Delhi by the presence of the

Khan and his Sirdars. Their visit was one of the most important incidents in the history of the Assemblage.

Whilst the Khan was at Delhi he was profuse in his professions of gratitude for British intervention. It delivered him from all the anxieties of civil war. It rendered his throne more secure than ever. He was disappointed at not being treated at Delhi as a feudatory ruler under British supremacy. He urged the construction of railways and telegraphs within his State; as they alone could develop the trade routes, and restore Khelat to its pristine prosperity.

The Khan and his retinue were a great attraction at Delhi. They were representatives, and perhaps descendants, of the men who fought against Alexander the Great during his return march from India to Persia. They were fine specimens of semi-cultured men; the outcome of Islam and the desert. To them the world of civilisation was filled with miracles and marvels.

The Imperial Assemblage, however, was something more than a state ceremonial. Behind the festivities there was business of a more important character.

At the time of the Assemblage famine had begun to desolate certain districts in the Madras and Bombay presidencies. Every measure that suggested itself for relief was being carried out by the local governments; but the Viceroy took advantage of the attendance of so many high officials to convene a General Council. It was necessary to do something more than discuss the measures which had been taken to meet the calamity. It was necessary to lay down general principles of policy; to guard against rash impulses which are often at work under the pressure of such calamities. The Duke of Buckingham, Governor of Madras, and Sir Philip Wodehouse,

Governor of Bombay, were present; they furnished full information respecting the progress of the famine and the action of the local officials. Sir Richard Temple, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was also present, to give the Council the results of his large experiences during the Bengal famine of 1874. In the end it was resolved to depute Sir Richard Temple to Bombay and Madras to report upon the famine districts from his own personal observation, and to help the two governments with counsel and advice as to the necessary operations.

The opportunity was also taken for discussing other matters of imperial interest. Many financial questions connected with the coming budget were debated at Delhi. So, too, was the foreign policy to be pursued on the north-west frontier; the amalgamation of Oude with the north-west provinces; as well as other topics of importance on which it was expedient to elicit the opinions of the best informed men in India who were present at the Assemblage.

In addition to the receptions of ruling chiefs, the Viceroy had interviews with a large number of native noblemen and gentlemen, who exercise considerable influence amongst the people of India. A silver commemoration medal was presented to each; medals were also presented to the foreign consular body. One and all expressed their high satisfaction at a public ceremonial which had brought all the rulers of India, European and native, into the closest communication for the purpose of inaugurating the new title.

There was an interesting meeting of ruling chiefs and European officials at which the Viceroy presided. It was the council of the Mayo College, which had been founded at Ajmere by the princes of Rajputana. The proceedings read

H.E. THE VICEROY'S ELEPHANT.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

as mere official records of business done, yet they promise to become historical; and the accompanying report, which appeared in a leading journal, may be read with interest :

" This morning at 1 o'clock his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General presided at a meeting of the council of the Mayo College, held in the great tent of his Excellency's camp at Delhi. The officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, the Maharana of Udaipur, the Maharajas of Alwar, Bhurtpore, Kishengarh, Karauli, Jodhpur, the Nawab of Tonk, Mr. Saunders, the Commissioner of Ajmere, and others were present. The Viceroy opened the proceedings by expressing the pleasure he felt at presiding at the first meeting of the council. The College was an institution in which his Excellency took the greatest personal interest—an interest which, he was confident, was shared by those assembled at the meeting. His Excellency was sorry that his own opportunities of acting as President were not likely to be frequent, but he felt assured the members of the council would meet as often as was possible under the Vice-President. His Excellency then directed Major St. John, the Principal of the College, to read the report. On this being concluded, his Excellency took the votes of the council on the subject of the proposal to print and publish the report in English and Urdu. The proposal was unanimously agreed to.

" The Maharaja of Kishengarh then remarked that he was much gratified by this resolution, as it would keep Rajputana informed of the progress of the institution with which the interests of all the chiefs and their subjects were so intimately connected.

"The Vice-President then proposed that in future the vacation, instead of being divided into two portions, should be given during the three months of the hot season.

"On this the Maharaja of Kishengarh proposed, as an amendment, that a better distribution would be effected by granting to the pupils two months' leave during the hot season and one month during the cold weather.

"After some discussion, the Viceroy took the votes of the council, when the original proposal in favour of three months' vacation was carried by a small majority. His Excellency then inspected and approved the designs of the new College buildings.

"The Maharaja of Alwar then rose and expressed a hope that he might be permitted to give to the College a new set of iron gates, in testimony of the gratitude he felt for the education he had received in the institution, and in remembrance of his being the first native chief who had enjoyed the advantages of attending this institution as a pupil.

"His Excellency, having consulted the council, was pleased to accept the gift, and carried a vote of thanks to the Maharaja.

"The Viceroy then declared the proceedings closed, and in doing so his Excellency impressed on those present the importance of their giving the fullest support to the institution with a view to its benefits being extended to the nobles of Rajputana. His Excellency expressed his regret at the absence, through illness, of his Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, his Highness having from the first been one of the most liberal and earnest supporters of the institution.

"The officiating agent to the Governor-General then rose and begged permission to propose, in the name of the

assembled chiefs, a vote of thanks to his Excellency the Viceroy for presiding at the meeting of the council. The chiefs also expressed their gratitude for the interest taken by his Excellency in the institution."

The meeting of the Rajpút princes, with the Viceroy in the chair, was in itself a matter of small moment; but it was certainly suggestive. Whether it will find further expression hereafter is a question which belongs to the political future of India.

CHAPTER IX.

CONCLUDING EPISODES.

Miscellaneous Entertainments.—Review of British and Native Armies.—Procession of Native Retinues and Troops.—The Spectacle.—Order of Procession.—Banners.—Native Music.—Native Cavalry.—Indian and European Civilisation.—Review of British Troops.—Artillery.—European Infantry.—Native Infantry.—Speech of his Excellency the Viceroy.

It would be tedious to dwell upon the miscellaneous entertainments which took place during the Assemblage. There were races, athletic sports, and displays of fireworks; they were the amusements of the hour, and too ephemeral for permanent record.

On Thursday, the fourth of January, there was a farewell reception of the ruling chiefs. Each was presented with a sword as a gift from his Excellency the Viceroy, together with a book, portrait, or some other token of esteem. Each in turn expressed his gratification at having been present at the important ceremonial.

Friday, the fifth of January, was the last day of the Imperial Assemblage. It was celebrated by a general review, which made a deep impression on all who witnessed it. The review was preceded by a procession of all the troops and retainers of the ruling chiefs present at Delhi. The sight was one which had never before been seen in India, and is never likely to be witnessed again, excepting

THE CASHMERE GATE.

on some extraordinary occasion like an Imperial assemblage. It was a spontaneous expression of loyalty by which the ruling chiefs demonstrated to all present the depths of their loyalty towards her Majesty the Empress, and the gratification with which they had played their parts in the ceremonial.

The multitude of spectators had only expected to see a review of the British troops, European and native, of which nearly fourteen thousand had been assembled at Delhi. His Excellency the Viceroy, however, had invited the different ruling chiefs to order their respective retainers to march past in their own fashion. The troops were few in number, but sufficed to represent their respective armies. The result was a procession which lasted two hours. During that interval all the arms and insignia of the different native chiefs, which had excited so much interest on the day of the Viceroy's entry into Delhi, were liberally displayed in marching order, together with other characteristics which are well worthy of description.

The sight was one which will be long remembered. On one side were the large bodies of British troops; on the other side was a multitude of spectators. Between the two marched an ever-changing procession of varied uniforms of infantry and cavalry, accompanied with music, elephants, camels, guns, banners, and every other appliance of pomp and war.

The procession began at eleven o'clock. Each chieftain had arranged his forces according to his own pleasure, but the following order was generally chosen. The infantry led the way, accompanied by a band playing European music on European instruments. The cavalry came next, accompanied

by kettledrums. The guns, when there were any, followed after, with elephants, camels, litters, led horses gaily caparisoned, and retainers in endless variety of costume.

The banners which had been presented by the Viceroy were conspicuous in the procession. They were gorgeous in silk and embroidery, and resplendent with the bright rays of the Indian sun. For the most part they were displayed on the backs of elephants, but some were on camels, and in some cases they were carried before the infantry. The elephants, which added greatly to the show, were the same which helped to line the road at the entry of the Viceroy. They bore the same magnificent trappings heavy with gold and silver, and the same howdahs ornamented with symbolical figures. Many howdahs were empty, but some were occupied by men in gaudy attire or arrayed in coats of mail.

Besides the infantry bands playing European music, there were other performers playing native instruments of every shape and size. These performers were either carried on elephants and camels, or trudged behind on foot. The sound of their instruments, combined with the beating of kettledrums, the clashing of cymbals, and other wild music, added a zest to the barbaric splendour of the scene.

The cavalry, as a rule, were well mounted. In many instances the uniform of the officers was a blaze of red or blue and gold. The body-guards of the Maharaja of Kashmir were resplendent in brass cuirasses and helmets; those of the Maharaja of Rewah wore chain armour with steel morions. There were uniforms of every colour, from the dark-blue of a body of Abyssinian horsemen to the bright yellow of a body of native infantry. In like manner there was every description of head dress, from the voluminous turban of the Sikh

to the flat-twisted turban of the Mahratta. The horses had in many instances been well trained; and each rider displayed his own horsemanship, and the accomplishments of his horse, as he rode past his Excellency the Viceroy. The silver and gold guns of Baroda have been already described. In addition, there were some guns drawn by camels, which passed easily and lightly by,—a service to which these useful animals are rarely put. Two small elephants were engaged in drawing a golden car. Litters of gold and silver, with splendidly embroidered canopies, were borne on men's shoulders.

This extraordinary procession was something more than a mere oriental show. It told how slowly but surely the ancient civilization of India is assuming European forms. The elephants, the golden litters, and the golden car are relics of the civilization which dates back to Alexander and Asoka. The European music and the semi-European uniforms are things of yesterday. Sometimes the mingling of the Indian element with the European produced a grotesque effect. This was especially the case with a body of native infantry already noticed. They were clothed from head to foot in bright yellow; they marched past the Viceroy with a band playing "Home, Sweet Home."

The procession of native troops and retinues was succeeded by a review of the British troops assembled at Delhi. They numbered four hundred and thirty officers, European and native, and thirteen thousand four hundred and sixty-two men. In the first instance they marched past the Viceroy; the artillery and cavalry at a walk, and the infantry in open column of grand divisions.

The artillery consisted of two batteries of Royal Horse

Artillery, five field batteries, and a mountain train battery. They were all under the command of Colonel C. R. O. Evans. The cavalry were in three brigades, under the command of Major-General C. T. Chamberlain, C.S.I. They comprised the 10th, 11th, and 15th Hussars; the 4th, 10th, and 18th Bengal Cavalry; a squadron of Central India Horse; another of Hyderabad Cavalry, and the 3rd Madras and 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.

The infantry were in two divisions, commanded respectively by Major-General Sir J. Brind, K.C.B., and Major-General the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C.B. The following regiments of European infantry were present; 1st Battalion 6th, the 39th, and 59th Foot; the 60th Rifles; the 63rd Foot; and the 92nd Highlanders. There was also a battalion of volunteers over five hundred strong.

The native infantry of all three presidencies was represented. The Bengal regiments comprised the 2nd Sikhs, the 23rd, 27th, 39th, 12th, and 40th Regiments of Native Infantry. Madras sent the 16th and 20th Regiments of Native Infantry, and Bombay the 16th and 24th Native Infantry. In addition to these there were the 2nd Regiment Infantry of the Hyderabad Contingent, and the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

The march-past in open column was followed by the march-past of the artillery and cavalry at a trot, and the infantry in quarter distance column. The parade concluded by the horse artillery and cavalry galloping past.

The appearance of this fine British force excited much admiration. The precision and steadiness of each regiment, the solidity of the whole mass, and regularity of every movement, formed a fitting but silent example of the organization

H.E. THE VICEROY'S CAMP. (I.)

by which the machinery of British rule is irresistibly worked in India.

At the close of the review, his Excellency the Viceroy rode up to the lines, and addressed his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and commanding officers as follows :—

"YOUR EXCELLENCY AND OFFICERS COMMANDING DIVISIONS, BRIGADES, AND REGIMENTS AT DELHI,—I have called you together in order to express to you personally my sincere thanks for, and heartfelt admiration of, the magnificent spectacle we have just witnessed. It is a fitting close to the proceedings of this week. For if the Imperial Assemblage has been useful in publicly and emphatically illustrating the harmony which so happily exists among the various powers and races united under the suzerain sway of the Empress of India, and their loyal attachment to the throne and person of Her Royal and Imperial Majesty, this magnificent military spectacle is no less useful in illustrating quite as impressively the power of the Imperial Government, and the strength of its arm, for the suppression of any attempt to disturb that harmony, or to tamper with that loyalty. I am persuaded that no loyal subject of Her Majesty can have witnessed this spectacle without a thrill of patriotic pride : nor can I express too highly my own admiration of the general appearance, the smartness, the splendid equipment, and look of thorough efficiency which distinguished all the troops who have marched past me this morning. I learn, with pleasure, from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that our brave soldiers have also been distinguishing themselves by their remarkable good conduct, subordination, and abstention from crime. Indeed, I have observed, with peculiar gratification,

that the general conduct of the Army throughout India this year has been especially excellent, more particularly as regards the graver offences on the record. In this respect the force now assembled at Delhi has more than maintained the high reputation of the whole army. But not in this respect alone is that splendid force a worthy representative of every arm and every branch of the Army now serving under the Imperial Government of India. Even eyes the most inexperienced or indifferent must have noticed with admiration the manner in which all its camp and escort duties have been performed. To have got together in one spot, from so many parts of India, a force so considerable and so various without confusion and without sickness is an achievement which reflects the highest credit on the military capacity of the staff officers who made the necessary arrangements, and on the discipline of the troops themselves, who, after their long marches and fatiguing exertions, were able to present such a splendid appearance. Every one who saw the great parade to-day must have been struck by their healthy appearance—a result for which we are indebted to the rare perfection of the sanitary arrangements made throughout our camp, and the great abilities of our sanitary officers. But the troops could not look healthy if they were not well fed, and I cannot adequately express my own admiration for the arrangements made by the commissariat officers for the supply of food to this vast camp, nor my gratitude and that of the Government of India for the perfect success of those arrangements. There are other marks of excellence and indications of promise which do not come under notice on parade; and as regards these I am glad to know that the Commander-in-Chief has every reason to be satisfied. It has gratified me to receive

from his Excellency the most satisfactory accounts of the progress which the native regiments have made, and are making, in musketry practice, and the spirit and success with which they are emulating the proficiency of their British comrades of the Army. I noticed with pleasure that in the rifle matches this week a sepoy of the Khelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment was able to beat all comers; and indeed that excellent regiment carried off a large proportion of the honours of the day. For this encouraging result we are indebted to the unremitting attention of the European officers to that department of their various duties, which, if somewhat irksome, is not the least important. For if we are to have an army at all, we must be well armed; but it is useless to put good arms into the hands of men who know not how to use them. I trust that the increase of pay and the improvement of position which has already been announced to the officers and men of our native regiments will be appreciated by them, and stimulate them to increasing efficiency. It only now remains for me to request your Excellency, and you her Majesty's officers here assembled, to be so good as to convey to the officers and men under your command the warm expression of the hearty and grateful admiration with which I witnessed the march-past this morning, and to inform them that I have already given orders for the issue this evening of a dram a piece all round to all the troops, both native and European, now assembled at Delhi. They have undergone much fatigue this week, and especially this morning; but they have undergone it with the high spirit and splendid discipline which will always characterise her Majesty's troops, and in expressing to them the sympathy of the Viceroy, I request

you to add the thanks and congratulations of the Government of India."

At the conclusion of this address his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in the name of himself and of the troops assembled, thanked His Excellency the Viceroy, and expressed the gratification of one and all at having been able to take part in the important ceremonies of the Imperial Assemblage.

CHAPTER X.

SPEECHES OF THE VICEROY.

Speech at the State Banquet.—Speech at the Banquet to the Governor of Bombay —Reply of Sir Philip Wodehouse.—Replies of the Viceroy to Addresses of Congratulation.

BESIDES the speeches of the Viceroy already reported, there were others which may be separately recorded, namely, those which were delivered at the State banquet, and at the banquet to the Governor of Bombay ; and His Excellency's replies to the addresses received from different deputations.

THE STATE BANQUET.

The following is a report of the Viceroy's speech at the State banquet at Delhi on New Year's evening, at which the Governors of Madras and Bombay, Sir Frederick Haines and the Commander-in-Chief in Bombay, the Members of the Executive Council, the Heads of Administrations, and several distinguished native chiefs and noblemen were present. His Excellency the Viceroy, in proposing the health of Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, said,—

"We assembled this morning to take part in the proclamation of an event which history will not twice record. That event has added to the style and dignities of the

British Crown the only title adequately expressive of the power which it has been reserved for our august Sovereign to consolidate throughout this great continent of the Eastern world ; the only title in any degree commensurate with the paramount position long occupied by Her Majesty the Queen, and long recognised as hers in the hearts of all her Indian subjects, above the most ancient thrones of Hindustan. (Cheers.) Well, we are assembled again this evening to drink, for the first time, to the health of her Majesty, not only as Queen of England, but also as Empress of India. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, when her Majesty, by her assumption of this title, publicly recognised and solemnly accepted not only the rights, but also the duties of the high position which Providence has made hers in reference to this empire, some rather nervous politicians at home, whose sense of political continuity was, perhaps, more parochial than historical, detected with alarm an innovation in that act. The discovery was less novel than the alarm which it occasioned to the discoverers. I am afraid it cannot be denied that the British empire in India is in fact, as well as in form, an innovation. It is a great innovation, and it is perhaps the greatest innovation the world has ever witnessed. (Cheers.) But if we may trust the proverb which affirms that 'slow is sure,' this innovation is too gradual to justify alarm (cheers), for it has been going on for nearly 300 years. (Loud cheers.) On the thirteenth day of December, in the year 1600, Elizabeth, Queen of England, chartered a small company of British merchants trading in India. On the first day of January in the year 1877, the title of Victoria, Queen of England, has been proclaimed to the willing allegiance of the empire in which that Company has long been merged (loud cheers);

H.E. THE VICEROY'S CAMP. (II.)

therefore, if this be an innovation, it is a consequence of all the series of innovations which are represented by the British power in India (cheers), and with the completion and consummation of it a singular destiny has associated the names of two great English Queens. (Cheers.) Now, I think, if we were asked what is the meaning of the Imperial title, we might answer, *si rationem requiras, circumspice.* If you seek the meaning of it, look around you, and you will find it in the character of the empire that title represents (loud cheers); but what is the essential, political, and historical significance of this empire? Well, that is a question to which, upon such an occasion as the present, it would be presumptuous to attempt an exhaustive answer; but I think that, broadly and generally speaking, we may affirm that there is one thing which, above all others, this British empire in India does mean. It means this. It means that all its subjects shall live in peace with each other. That every one of them shall be free to grow rich in his own way, provided his own way be not a criminal way; that every one of them shall be free to hold and follow his own religious belief without assailing the religious belief of other people, and to live unmolested by his neighbour. (Cheers.) At first sight, that may seem a very plain and simple polity, obviously commendable to all, and very easy to be applied. But when you come to apply it to an empire multitudinous in its traditions, as well as in its inhabitants, almost infinite in the variety of races which populate it, and of the creeds which have shaped their character, you find that it involves administrative problems unsolved by Cæsar, unsolved by Charlemagne, unsolved by Akbar. (Cheers.) It seems a very simple thing to say that we shall keep the peace of the empire; but if we are to keep

the peace of it, we must have laws to settle quarrels which would otherwise disturb its peace; and if we are to have such laws, we must frame them into a system at once comprehensive and intelligible. Again, if we are to enforce any such system of law, we must have judges to administer it, and police to carry out the orders of the judges; and then we must have troops to protect the judges, the police, the people, and all concerned. Well, then, when you come to introduce this elaborate system of administration into a vast Continent, whose inhabitants have been for ages accustomed to live more or less in a state of chronic hostility to each other, you find practically that the work in which you are engaged is nothing less than this: that you are modifying, unavoidably modifying—not harshly, not suddenly, but slowly, gently, and with sympathy, but still modifying—the whole collective social life and character of the population of the empire. (Cheers.) This, and nothing less, is the task which the British empire has undertaken. Now, contemplating such a task, we naturally ask ourselves—What is the instrument we are to use for solving the problem it involves, and what is the power on which we may rely to guarantee the stability of its solution? Is it the strength of our own military force? Is it the confidence of our native subjects? Is it the loyalty of our great allies, and the fidelity of our trusted feudatories? Well, to questions of that kind, for my own part, I think I should be disposed to answer 'Yes' and 'No.' It is these; it is all these;—but it is not these only. The efficiency of our military force, the fidelity of our feudatories and allies, have been nobly and conspicuously proved; and there can be no doubt that this empire derives strength from the fact, and from the recognition of that fact, that from the Himalayas

to Cape Comorin there is not a single native power in India whose raj would not be disturbed, and probably fall into ruins if the protection of the British empire were suddenly withdrawn from it. (Cheers.) But this is more a consequence than a cause; and I conceive that the real strength of our Indian empire, and the permanent guarantee for the durability of that strength, consist in the impartial and inflexible justice of its rule. (Cheers.) Of all the momentous social problems which the British power in India has undertaken to deal with, there is certainly none more interesting. I doubt if there be any more important, or in its ultimate results more far-reaching, than the problem which our judicial authorities are now engaged in working out. I wish to express my sympathising interest in the success of their great task, and to record my respectful recognition of the disinterestedness, the impartiality, and the patient intelligence with which they are performing and adorning it. (Cheers.) One of the wisest and most eminent of the many great men who have devoted time and thought to the legal and legislative work of the Indian Government, has recorded, in words which I do not accurately remember, an opinion which I fully share, that one single act of deliberate injustice, one marked and conspicuous departure from the principles of equity which have hitherto guided our Government,—one clear case of either inability or unwillingness to redress a wrong, whoever be the sufferer, high or humble, native or European, would be more discreditable, and therefore more disastrous, to the British empire in India than any financial or military catastrophe. (Cheers.) The opinion thus expressed by Sir Fitzjames Stephen accurately indicates the principle which maintains the power, and guides the policy, of England in India; and

I think, gentlemen, that it is the solemn affirmation and the public recognition of this great principle by the highest exponent of it which constitutes the special significance of the Imperial act we have consummated to-day. (Cheers.) But our proclamation of the Imperial title implies something more. It implies that, henceforth, the honour of the British crown, and consequently the power of the British nation, are committed to the continued maintenance and defence of this empire. (Loud cheers.) You no doubt all remember the boast of Themistocles that he could change a small state into a great one. But in modern times there has sprung up a school of political philosophers who apparently consider that the perfection of political wisdom consists in doing everything which it is possible to do to reduce a great empire to a small kingdom. (Cheers.) For my own part, I hope and believe that the magnificently impressive demonstration of an Imperial power, conscious of its duties, but also confident in its rights, which it was our privilege to witness, and our lasting honour to have promoted this morning, will be a significant and sufficient intimation to the disciples of that ignoble doctrine, that her Majesty, like her illustrious predecessor, Queen Elizabeth, "hath in the frail body of a feeble woman the heart of a great king" (enthusiastic cheers);—that she will not relinquish under any difficulty the task in which she is engaged as regards this empire; that she will not abandon to any enemy the great inheritance she holds in trust for her descendants. (Loud cheers.) But, gentlemen, it is upon her Majesty's civil and military officers in this country that she must chiefly reckon for the redemption of those pledges. She can do so with pride and with certainty. For I am persuaded that in no

THE KHAN OF KHELAT—CHIEFS AND MINISTERS.

part of its vast and varied dominions does the British crown possess a body of public servants more competent or more courageous; more intelligently and laboriously devoted to its interests; more deserving of the confidence, or more entitled to the gratitude, of their Sovereign. (Cheers.) As I find it my privilege this evening to address some of the most exalted representatives of that marvellous administrative system which has created and consolidated this empire of India, I may perhaps be allowed to avail myself of so pleasant an occasion to express, not only to my colleagues in the Government of India, and its great dependencies and provinces, but also to all those official servants of the Indian Government with whom I have the happiness to be acquainted, my high sense of their ability and unselfish devotion to the public interest, and my deep personal gratitude for the invaluable assistance I have received from them. (Loud cheers.) Your Excellencies have attended this great ceremony at some personal inconvenience to yourselves. To fulfil that high duty you have suspended your personal supervision and prosecution of other duties always laborious, always important, and, at this moment, especially anxious. But I am convinced that the public interest of the empire will not be inconvenienced by the result, but on the contrary, greatly benefited. For your presence here has helped to give light to our counsels and unity to our policy. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I will now call upon you to fill your glasses, and to join me in drinking long life, health, peace, and prosperity to our Queen and Empress."

The toast was received with great enthusiasm.

THE BANQUET TO THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

At the banquet given by the Viceroy to the Governor of Bombay at Delhi on the evening of the 2nd instant, his Lordship, in specially proposing the health of Sir Philip Wodehouse, on account of his near retirement from office, spoke in the following terms :—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I shall not even ask your pardon, for I am sure I do not need it, for detaining you a very few moments to join me in drinking to the health of our distinguished guest, his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. (Cheers.) There are few men, ladies and gentlemen, who have rendered to the State services more varied or more continuous than those of Sir Philip Wodehouse. (Cheers.) The official career of my friend and guest had, what I think I may say in every sense of the word, a palmy commencement, because it began, I believe, among the palms of Ceylon ; but the growing development of that career reversed the proverb which proclaims that *Palmam qui meruit ferat*, because the rapidity with which his Excellency carried away the palm of merit very soon carried away his own merit from the palms of Ceylon (cheers and laughter), and transferred it in ever-rising succession to the administration of the important colonies of Honduras, Demerara, and the Cape. Sir Philip Wodehouse's government of that great and important colony, the Cape, was so vigorous, and marked by such conspicuous ability, that the Government of the Queen gladly and successfully secured the continuance of his Excellency's services to the State in a still wider and more conspicuous field for administrative ability. (Cheers.) It was, I believe, one of the sayings of that charming essayist, Hazlitt, that the London

apprentice who did not admire the Lord Mayor's coach as the finest thing in the world was so destitute of all the feelings and sentiments proper to his condition in life, that he ran a very strong chance of ending his days upon the gallows. (Laughter.) Well, there are few, if any, I suspect in this country who would not think that the public servant who failed to regard the government of that great and populous Presidency of Bombay as one of the grandest prizes to which a patriotic ambition could aspire would really deserve to be hanged for his stupidity. (Laughter.) Well, ladies and gentlemen, his Excellency has been governing that great presidency for nearly five years, and, to the regret of his many friends, he is now about to leave it for the *otium cum dignitate*—the dignified repose of a private life at home—a private life which will always be dignified and adorned by the reputation of his great public services. (Cheers.) I am suddenly reminded, ladies and gentlemen, that modesty is a mantle of merit, because I fancy I just now detected an incipient blush beginning to mantle over the modest cheek of his Excellency (laughter), and wishing to spare his blushes (continued laughter), I shall not attempt or presume to be, on this occasion, the chronicler of the successes of his Excellency's administration of the Government of Bombay. But I do trust he will allow me to take this occasion to relieve a personal feeling, by expressing to him my sincere and cordial thanks for the considerate and valuable co-operation with which, ever since my own arrival in India, I have been honoured by his Excellency (cheers); and I may add that it is no less than a public duty I fulfil this evening in also congratulating Sir Philip Wodehouse upon the vigorous and sagacious measures he has taken to mitigate

the sad and sudden calamity with which the Presidency of Bombay is now afflicted. The services of the Government of Bombay, and its policy with regard to the present scarcity in that presidency, are services which command the grateful acknowledgments of the Government of India. (Cheers.) They are services which fitly and worthily crown a long and eminent career. (Cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, I daresay, you may remember it was said by Addison, in the *Spectator*, that he never knew a man of good understanding who was a general favourite. Well now, I think that Addison would never have said that, even in the *Spectator*, if he had known our friend Sir Philip Wodehouse, and been a spectator of his career. (Cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you now to fill your glasses, and I am sure you will all cordially and heartily join with me in wishing to his Excellency many years of a life long continued and health unfailing to enjoy at home the merited reward of those services which he has rendered to his country abroad. (Loud cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, I propose to you the health of our honoured guest, Sir Philip Wodehouse, the Governor of Bombay."

The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm. Sir Philip Wodehouse, in replying, said :—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—In returning thanks to you for the cordial manner in which you have been good enough to receive the toast his Excellency has so kindly proposed, I certainly do not feel that I have any particular claim to the honour done me, or to the praises bestowed upon me, further than it may consist in the fact that I believe I may call myself, by this time, the father of the whole Civil Service of

ON THE WAY TO THE PROCLAMATION.

India and of all the British possessions. (Laughter and cheers.) I believe there is no person serving the Crown now in India who can say that he was a writer who landed in any part of India in the year 1829. (Cheers.) Such, therefore, is the position in which I now come before you, and in which it is my great pleasure to return your Excellency my thanks for the favourable opinion you have been good enough to express on my career during that very long period. A much more pleasant task for me at the present moment lies, however, in the fact that I have the good fortune to be, I believe, the first person who is able to congratulate your Lordship on what I may call the conclusion of the public ceremonies of this great occasion. (Loud cheers.) Of course, I am only imperfectly informed of all the labours and anxieties your Lordship has gone through during several months, up to the present time; but I know enough of them to be aware that you might, had you been so pleased, have brought this ceremony on at a much earlier period and so saved yourself a vast amount of anxiety and trouble. When I first heard that this great assemblage was to take place, I never for a moment doubted that it would involve your Excellency in the greatest trouble, difficulty, and anxiety up to the last hour. I hope, therefore, you will accept from me—and I am sure that I may express that hope in the name of all present (cheers)—my best thanks for the successful issue of which we were spectators yesterday (loud cheers), and I trust that during your Lordship's government here you may never have cause to look back for one moment with regret to what then took place. (Cheers.) Speaking again for myself, and also, if I may be permitted to say, as the father of the Civil Service, I feel that we also owe very great thanks to you for having

summoned us to be present on this occasion as the representatives—it may be the very humble representatives—of the many great, able, and good men—Irishmen, Scotchmen, and Englishmen—by whom this empire has been created and consolidated (loud cheers);—to whose ability, energy, and patriotism the Queen owes, this day, her right to the title which has been so solemnly proclaimed (loud cheers); to whom the native princes of India themselves are indebted for being able to meet one another in friendly intercourse and to receive the honours which have been showered upon them; to whom the whole country is indebted, inasmuch as its people enjoy the blessings of peace, and that from one end of India to the other—either in our own dominions or in what are called foreign dominions—they cannot be oppressed, without the certainty that the paramount power will intervene to protect them. (Cheers.) We ourselves being present here as their representatives is, I consider, very much in harmony with all the past traditions of those who have gone before us. We are few in number—necessarily so, for we could not avoid that, and the display which we can make falls very far short of what we see by the native princes around. But nevertheless we do, and I believe we shall, govern the country. (Cheers.) We must govern the country: that is my firm conviction, and that in so doing, we shall do it, I believe, wisely and beneficently. (Loud cheers.) I am sure we shall continue to do it wisely and beneficently, relying upon the words and expressions used in your Lordship's speech yesterday. They give us the right to say that that will be the result of our rule over this country. (Cheers.) Your Lordship has spoken in the most gratifying manner of the Civil Service, and of all the servants of the Crown in this

country. You have admitted in the strongest language their claims upon the country. You have also admitted, what I am perfectly aware has operated very greatly with you, the difficulties with which you have had to contend in recognising the services of the most distinguished of those public servants. You have also mentioned that it is the intention of Her Majesty to create an Order of the Empire of British India. I hope I may, without any impropriety, say that I trust that Order will be so founded, and placed upon such a footing that admission to it, in the first instance, may be reckoned of the greatest value, and that it will enable your Lordship to meet any claims which may hereafter be considered not to have been sufficiently recognised in the present. (Cheers.) I am certain that it will be most gratifying to your Lordship if you find yourself enabled to deal with such cases. I will now, ladies and gentlemen, trespass no longer upon your time, and beg to return you my best thanks for the kind manner in which you have received the toast proposed by His Excellency." (Loud cheers.)

Replies to Addresses.

On Wednesday His Excellency received congratulatory Deputations from all parts of India. Replying to one from the Anjuman-i-Punjab he said :—

"Fortunately you are already aware of my interest in the success of the Lahore College, in which your institution also

is interested, and my desire to elevate and extend the sphere of its educational activity. It is our intention to introduce a Bill, as soon as possible, into our Legislative Council for the purpose of giving to the College the status of a University with the power of conferring degrees. This, as you are aware, cannot be done without legislation, but the pledge now given will, I may assure you, be fulfilled as soon as the necessary formalities can be completed. I have great confidence in the future of the new University, and the good which may be effected by its development under the presidency of Dr. Leitner, whose successful services in the cause of education have already received at Vienna an international acknowledgment, which is not only an honour to himself and your institution, but also to India and to all of us. The frontier province in which you reside presents a wide and almost virgin field for educational activity not confined to British territory, and I am glad to be instrumental to the means and opportunities of cultivating that field by promoting the influence of an institution better adapted than any other which we yet possess to commence so good a work. High as I believe the standard of instruction maintained by the Calcutta University to be in comparison with that of all other educational agencies throughout India, I greatly doubt whether that University could ever confer upon the populations of the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, from whose homes and sympathies it is comparatively remote, all the educational advantages which I confidently anticipate from the increasing activity and influence of the institution in which you are interested when that institution has been furnished with ampler privileges and stronger stimulants."

THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

In receiving the address of the members of the Native Press, His Excellency replied as follows :—

"I have again to express my regret that the time at my disposal will not admit of my replying adequately to the many loyal and welcome addresses presented to-day. That regret I feel in a special degree in receiving from the representatives of the Native Press an address which gives such eloquent expression to their feelings of loyalty and devotion to the British Crown. I think I should be unworthy of the position I hold as Her Majesty's representative in this country if I could for a moment doubt the loyalty of Her Majesty's Indian subjects. But it gives me none the less pleasure to receive from you, the public and special exponents of native opinion, such loyal assurances of the general satisfaction with which Her Majesty's native subjects have welcomed her assumption of the Imperial title. Gentlemen, it is not possible to please every one; and it is not to be expected that every measure introduced by my Government will be popular. But I regard fair criticism as the healthy atmosphere of political life, and I am confident that the rights of public criticism will not be abused nor its duties forgotten by the Native Press, whose representatives I have had much pleasure in welcoming to Delhi."

The presentation of the various addresses from all parts of India occupied five hours. The Viceroy gave separate replies to each, but space forbids their being recorded here.

CHAPTER XI.

REJOICINGS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Proclamations in English Stations and Native Courts.—Simultaneous with the Imperial Assemblage.—Character of the festivities.—General rejoicings in Native States.—Release of prisoners in Native States.—Release of prisoners in British Territory.—Curious effects of release on Native prisoners.—Beneficial effects.

THE Imperial Assemblage was confined to Delhi; but the Proclamation Day was observed as a Festival at every English Station and Native Court throughout the Empire. Delhi was the centre of attraction; there Her Majesty the Queen of the British Isles was proclaimed Empress of India before all the notables and feudatories of the Empire; there the Viceroy of India and Governors of Presidencies received the high Officers of Government from every part of India, the Native Rulers, and the friendly Embassies sent from neighbouring countries, and dispensed princely hospitalities. Indeed, the hospitalities throughout the Imperial Assemblage were of a public character. Eighty guests were entertained by the Viceroy alone in his magnificent Camp during the whole of the proceedings; whilst a hundred and twenty often sat down to dinner. The Governors and Lieutenant-

Governors vied with each other in the decorations of their camps and extent of their hospitalities.[1]

All this while the proclamation was being made, and rejoicings of the same character were being carried on in all parts of India;—from the Khyber Pass to the hills and jungles of the eastern frontier; from the slopes of the Himalayas to the fabled bridge of Rama between India and Ceylon.

It is needless to dwell on localities, for the festivities in India were all of the same loyal character. Tented pavilions were set up for the accommodation of select hundreds; thousands of spectators crowded around in the open air, especially in the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. The Proclamation was read in English and the Vernacular by the highest official at the station, or the Political Officer at the Native Durbar. Salutes were fired, addresses were delivered, and the National Anthem resounded through the air. Then, as a general rule, there were sports, nautches, fireworks, illuminations, and entertainments. The poor were feasted by thousands; sweetmeats were distributed amongst hosts of children. Subscriptions were spontaneously given by the wealthier classes to schools, hospitals, and dispensaries. In one place liberal zemindars sought to perpetuate the memory of the occasion by contributing thousands of rupees towards building a new school-house to perpetuate the name of the Empress. At another locality it was resolved to build a bridge, and at another place to build a town-hall in commemoration of the

[1] Much might be said of the zealous labours of officials generally, including those of medical officers, who succeeded so well in preserving the public health throughout the Imperial Assemblage; but it is felt that details would be out of place in this brief narrative.

event. At some towns, addresses were prepared by Natives of position for presentation to the Empress of India. At others, songs were composed and sung in celebration of the auspicious occasion.

These rejoicings were as general and pronounced in Native States as in British territory;—in Rajputana, Central India, Baroda, Hyderabad, and Mysore, as in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Oudh, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the Central Provinces, and British Burma. Even at outlying stations, such as Zanzibar, Muscat, Bushire, and Aden, the occasion was equally honoured and appreciated.[1]

In most of the Native States there was a large release of prisoners. In India, as elsewhere, this is regarded as an act of grace on State occasions. Moreover, it brings home the great event to the lower strata of society. In Native States the measure involved but little difficulty. The bulk of the prisoners are men who have offended the ruler or his officers, but have committed no other crime. In British India, with comparatively few exceptions, the prisoners are real criminals; and some apprehension was felt that anything like an indiscriminate release would be followed by disturbances or an increase in public crime.

The arrangements for the release of prisoners in British

[1] Many of the princes and chiefs, who were not present at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, were marked in their demonstrations of loyalty. Amongst these the following may be mentioned: In Bengal and Northern India,—the Raja of Hill Tipperah, the Maharaja of Sikhim, the Nawab of Rampore, and the chiefs of Tehri and Bustar. In the Punjab, the States of Puttiala and Kupurthulla, and the Rajas of the Hill States in the Himalayas. In Madras,—the Maharaja of Travancore, and the Rajas of Cochin and Puddukottai. In Bombay,—the Nawab of Cambay, the Thakur of Bhoonagar, the Rao of Kutch, the Maharajas of Edur and Kolhapore, the Nawab of Junjeera, and the numerous chiefs of Kattiawar.

territory are given in the Appendix. In accordance with these arrangements, a selection was made with every possible care. It was mainly confined to offenders who had yielded to sudden temptation, and were not otherwise vicious. It also included civil prisoners, those whose debts did not exceed a hundred rupees.[1] In all, some sixteen thousand prisoners were released, or about one-tenth of the whole.

The effect of the release upon the prisoners themselves was of a peculiar character. Natives of India are little given to spontaneous demonstrations of joy or grief; it is foreign to the instincts of the people. On the Proclamation Day, when told of their release, they were utterly taken by surprise; they could not understand the fact of their release, or the occasion for it. One account states that the released prisoners received their clothes, and subsistence money for the journey home, like men in a dream. But directly they understood that Queen Victoria was concerned in their liberation, and that it was an act of grace on the part of the Empress, all doubts vanished, joy beamed on every countenance. Discipline was forgotten: they broke into groups, and soon raised shouts of rejoicing as they went their several ways. The women, it was noticed, were more demonstrative than the men.

To the credit of those who selected the prisoners for release, there was only an infinitesimal fraction of prisoners liberated who relapsed into crime. Only one or two cases

[1] At Seonee, in the Central Provinces, many debtors were in jail at the suit of a rich money-lender. When the money-lender heard that the debts of all who owed less than a hundred rupees were to be paid by Government, he sent releases to all the others, to mark his appreciation of the act and his own loyal feeling.

were brought to notice in which persons so released have been again arrested. On the other hand, there was a marked improvement in the conduct of life-prisoners at Port Blair. Hitherto such prisoners had been aware that good conduct would entitle them to release after twenty years' imprisonment, including fifteen years' residence at the Settlement. But the Settlement was young; very few had been released; and the bulk hardly realized the hope of being ever free. The liberations on Proclamation Day inspired them with new incentives; and there ensued a general falling-off in petty crimes and offences against discipline, which, to say the least, was unexpected and extraordinary.[1]

[1] *Note by the Honourable Sir Edward Clive Bayley, K.C.S.I.*—One extraordinary case is recorded of a released man who was paralysed in the lower extremities. He was so electrified by surprise and joy that he stood up, to the amazement of all beholders, received his subsistence money, and tottered away. The shock had so acted on his nerves as to effect a temporary cure.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS OF THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE EXTRACTED FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA."

I.—RECEPTIONS, RETURN VISITS, ETC.

ON Tuesday, the 26th December, 1876, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General received, with the usual ceremonies, the visits of the Ambassadors of His Majesty the King of Siam and His Highness the Maharaj Adheraj of Nepal, and also of the following Native Chiefs :

The Maharao Raja of Alwar.
The Gaekwar of Baroda.
The Maharaja of Benares.
The Nawab of Bhawalpur.
The Maharaja of Bhurtpore.
The Maharaja of Balrampur.
The Maharao Raja of Bundi.
The Rana of Dholpur.
The Nizam of Hyderabad.
The Maharaja of Jaipur.
The Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar.
The Raja of Jhind.
The Maharaja of Jodhpur.
The Maharaja of Jammu and Cashmere.
The Maharaja of Karauli.
The Maharaja of Kishengarh.
The Maharaja of Mysore.
The Raja of Nabha.
The Raja of Tehri.
The Nawab of Tonk.
The Maharana of Udaipur.

On Wednesday, the 27th December, 1876, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General received, with the usual ceremonies, the visits of the following Native Chiefs of Central India :—

The Maharaja of Ajaigarh.
The Begum of Bhopal.
The Maharaja of Bijawar.
The Raja of Chatarpur.
The Maharaja of Chirkari.
The Maharaja of Dattia.
The Raja of Dewas.
The Raja of Dhar.
The Maharaja Sindia of Gwalior.
The Maharaja Holkar of Indore.
The Nawab of Jaurah.
The Maharaja of Urcha (Tehri).
The Maharaja of Panna.
The Raja of Ratlam.
The Maharaja of Rewah.
The Raja of Sampthar.

On the same day His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General returned the visits of the following Native Chiefs of Rajputana and the Punjab :—

The Maharao Raja of Alwar.
The Nawab of Bhawalpur.
The Maharaja of Bhurtpore.
The Maharao Raja of Bundi.
The Rana of Dholpur.
The Maharaja of Jaipur.
The Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar.
The Raja of Jhind.
The Maharaja of Jodhpur.
The Maharaja of Jammu and Cashmere.
The Maharaja of Karauli.
The Maharajah of Kishengarh.
The Raja of Nabha.
The Nawab of Tonk.
The Maharana of Udaipur.

On Thursday, the 18th December, 1876, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General received, with the usual ceremonies, the visits of the Deputation from His Highness the Sultan of Muscat and of the following Native Chiefs :—

The Prince of Arcot.
The Thakur Sahib of Bhaunagar.
The Raja of Kahlur (Bilaspur).
The Raja of Chamba.
The Raja of Faridkot.

The Nawab of Junagarh.
Mir Ali Murad Khan of Khairpur.
The Nawab of Maler Kotla.
The Raja of Mandi.
The Thakur Sahib of Morvi.
The Raja of Nahan (Sirmur).
The Jam of Nauanagar.
The Raja of Rajpipla.
The Raja of Suket.

On the same day His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General returned the visits of the following Native Chiefs of Central India :—

The Maharaja of Ajaigarh.
The Begum of Bhopal.
The Maharaja of Bijawar.
The Maharaja of Chirkari.
The Raja of Chatarpur.
The Raja of Dewas.
The Raja of Dhar.
The Maharaja of Dattia.
The Maharaja Sindia of Gwalior.
The Maharaja Holkar of Indore.
The Nawab of Jaurah.
The Maharaja of Urcha.
The Maharaja of Panna.
The Raja of Ratlam.
The Maharaja of Rewah.
The Raja of Sampthar.

On Friday, the 29th December, 1876, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General received, with the usual ceremonies, the visits of the Khan of Khelat, the Princess of Tanjore, and the following Native Chiefs and Nobles :—

The Jagirdar of Alipura.
The Raja of Bamra.
The Raja of Beronda.
Suliman Shah of Deogarh.
The Raja Janoji Behonsla of Deor.
The Nawab of Dojana.
The Rao of Jigni.
The Raja of Kharond.
The Mahant of Kondka (Chinkadon).
The Raja of Kuch Behar.
The Sirdar of Kalsia.
The Nawab of Loharu.
The Mahant of Nandgaon.
The Jagirdar of Paldeo.

The Nawab of Pataudi.
The Thakur of Piploda.
The Jagirdar of Tori-Fatehpur.
Nana Ahir Rao.

In the afternoon of the same day His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General returned the visits of the Khan of Khelat and the following Chiefs :—

The Gaekwar of Baroda.
The Maharaja of Benares.
The Thakur Sahib of Bhaunagar.
The Nawab of Junagarh.
Mir Ali Murad Khan of Khairpur.
The Maharaja of Mysore.
The Jam of Nauanagar.
The Raja of Rajpipla.

Later in the evening His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General conferred Banners and Gold Medals on His Excellency the Governor of Madras and the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, and Gold Medals on the Members of the Supreme Council, the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam and Mysore, the Resident at Hyderabad, and the Agents to the Governor-General in Central India, Rajputana, and Baroda.

At 10 A.M. on Saturday, the 30th December, 1876, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General received the Consular Officers of Foreign Governments present at Delhi, and conferred Silver Medals upon them ; and immediately afterwards His Excellency received and conferred Gold Medals on Sir Lewis Pelly and the Hon. Ashley Eden, C.S.I. Silver Medals were then conferred on the Secretaries to the Government of India and the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta.

At 10.30 A.M. on the 30th December, His Excellency received the Native Noblemen and Gentlemen, not being Ruling Chiefs, who had been invited by Local Governments and Administrations and Agencies to be present at the Imperial Assemblage.

In the afternoon His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General returned the visits of—

The Prince of Arcot.
The Nizam of Hyderabad.
The Raja of Nahan.
The Princess of Tanjore.

On return to camp, His Excellency received visits from His Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese India and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and decorated them with Gold Medals, and presented a Banner to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

The principal Chiefs, at their visits to His Excellency, received silken Banners, with the armorial bearings of the Chief emblazoned thereon and pendant from a pole, surmounted by the Imperial Crown and a tablet on which the name of the Chief was inscribed; and all Chiefs, Native Nobles, and Gentlemen received Medals, gold or silver, according to rank, as gifts from Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India.

When conferring the Banners and Medals, His Excellency the Viceroy addressed each Chief as follows:—

"I present your Highness with this Banner, on which are blazoned the armorial bearings of your family, as a personal gift from Her Majesty the Queen, in commemoration of her assumption of the title of Empress of India.

"Her Majesty trusts that it may never be unfurled without reminding you, not only of the close union between the Throne of England and your loyal and princely house, but also of the earnest desire of the Paramount Power to see your dynasty strong, prosperous, and permanent.

"I further decorate you, by command of the Queen and Empress, with this Medal. May it be long worn by yourself, and long kept as an heirloom by your family, in remembrance of the auspicious date it bears."

T. H. THORNTON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

II.—IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE, 1ST JANUARY, 1877.

ON Monday, the 1st of January, 1877, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India held an Imperial Assemblage at Delhi for the purpose of proclaiming to the Chiefs and people of India the assumption of the title "Empress of India" by Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

The Assemblage was held in pavilions erected for the purpose on the plain to the north of the Viceregal Camp.

The Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces, the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Ruling Chiefs present at Delhi with their attendants, and High Officers of Government, were seated in a semicircle facing the Viceregal Throne.

A vast concourse of spectators, including His Excellency the Governor-General of the Portuguese Settlements in India, His Highness the Khan of Khelat, the Deputation representing the Sultan of Muscat, their Excellencies the Ambassadors from the King of Siam and the Maharaj Adhiraj of Nepal, the Envoy from the Amir of Kashgar, the Consular Officers of Foreign Governments, and Nobles and gentlemen from all parts of India, witnessed the proceedings.

The troops assembled at Delhi, and the troops, retinues, and followers of the Chiefs and Nobles were drawn up at various points in the vicinity of the place of Assemblage.

The following Ruling Chiefs were present at the Imperial Assemblage :—

Ajaigarh, the Maharaja of.
Alipura, the Jagirdar of.
Alwar, the Maharao Raja of.
Belaspur, the Raja of.
Bamra, the Raja of.
Baroda, the Gaekwar of.
Beronda, the Raja of.
Bijawur, the Maharaja of.
Bhopal, the Begum of.
Bhurtpore, the Maharaja of.
Bhaunagar, the Thakur Sahib of.
Bhawalpur, the Nawab of.
Bundi, the Maharao Raja of.
Chamba, the Raja of.
Charkari, the Maharaja of.
Chatarpur, the Raja of.
Dattia, the Maharaja of.
Dewas, the Raja of (junior branch).
Dhar, the Raja of.
Dholpur, the Rana of.
Dojana, the Nawab of.
Faridkot, the Raja of.
Gwalior, the Maharaja of.
Hyderabad, the Nizam of.
Indore, the Maharaja of.
Jaipur, the Maharaja of.
Jammu and Cashmere, the Maharaja of.
Jaurah, the Nawab of.
Jhallawar, the Maharaj Rana of.
Jhind, the Raja of.
Jigni, the Rao of.
Jodhpur, the Maharaja of.
Junagarh, the Nawab of.
Kalsia, the Sirdar of.
Karauli, the Maharaja of.
Khairpur, the Mir of.
Kharond, the Raja of.
Kishengarh, the Maharaja of.
Kondka, the Mahant of.
Kuch Behar, the Raja of.
Loharu, the Nawab of.
Mysore, the Maharaja of.
Maler Kotla, the Nawab of.
Mandi, the Raja of.
Morvi, the Thakur Sahib of.
Nabha, the Raja of.

Nahan, the Raja of.
Nandgaon, the Mahant of.
Nauanagar, the Jam of.
Paldeo, the Jagirdar of.
Panna, the Raja of.
Pataudi, the Nawab of.
Piploda, the Thakur of.
Rajpipla, the Raja of.
Ratlam, the Raja of.
Rewah, the Maharaja of.
Sampthar, the Raja of.
Suket, the Raja of.
Tehri, the Raja of.
Tonk, the Nawab of.
Tori-Fatepur, the Rao of.
Udaipur, the Maharana of.
Urcha, the Maharaja of.

III.—SALUTES.

With the sanction of Her Most Excellent Majesty Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith and Empress of India, it is hereby notified that on and after the 1st day of January, 1877, within British India, the salute for her said Majesty the Queen and Empress will be ONE HUNDRED AND ONE Guns, and the salutes for the Royal Flag and for the Viceroy and Governor-General of India will each be THIRTY-ONE Guns.

Subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government, the following revised Tables of Salutes to Native Princes and Chiefs is published for general information:—

1. SALUTES ATTACHED TO CHIEFSHIPS.

Salutes of 21 *Guns.*

Baroda, the Gaekwar of.
Hyderabad, the Nizam of.
Mysore, the Maharaja of.

Salutes of 19 *Guns.*

Bhopal, the Begum (or Nawab) of.
Gwalior, the Maharaja Sindia of.
Indore, the Maharaja Holkar of.
Jammu and Cashmere, the Maharaja of.
Khelat, the Khan of.

Kolhapur, the Raja of.
Meywar (Udaipur), the Maharana of.
Travancore, the Maharaja of.

Salutes of 17 *Guns.*

Bhawulpore, the Nawab of.
Bhurtpore, the Maharaja of.
Bikanir, the Maharaja of.
Bundi, the Maharao Raja of.
Cochin, the Raja of.
Jaipur, the Maharaja of.
Karauli, the Maharaja of.
Kotah, the Maharao of.
Kutch, the Rao of.
Marwar (Jodhpur), the Maharaja of.
Pattiala, the Maharaja of.
Rewah, the Maharaja of.

Salutes of 15 *Guns.*

Alwar, the Maharao Raja of.
Dewas, Senior Raja of.
,, Junior Raja of.
Dhar, the Maharaja of.
Dholpur, the Rana of.
Dungarpur, the Maharawul of.
Dattia, the Maharaja of.
Edur, the Maharaja of.
Jessalmir, the Maharawul of.
Jhallawar, the Maharaj Rana of.
Khairpur, Mir Ali Murad Khan of.
Kishengarh, the Maharaja of.
Partabgarh, the Raja of.
Serohi, the Rao of.
Sikkim, the Maharaja of.
Urcha (Tehri), the Maharaja of.

Salutes of 13 *Guns.*

Benares, the Maharaja of.
Jaurah, the Nawab of.
Kuch Behar, the Raja of.
Rampur, the Nawab of.
Rutlam, the Raja of.
Tipperah, the Raja of.

Salutes of 11 *Guns.*

Ajaigarh, the Maharaja of.
Banswara, the Maharawul of.
Baoni, the Nawab of.
Bhaunagar, the Thakur of.
Bijawar, the Maharaja of.
Cambay, the Nawab of.
Chirkari, the Maharaja of.
Chamba, the Raja of.
Chatarpur, the Raja of.
Drangdra, the Raj Sahib of.
Faridkot, the Raja of.
Jhabua, the Raja of.
Jhind, the Raja of.
Junagarh, the Nawab of.
Kahlur (Bilaspur), the Raja of.
Kapurthalla, the Raja of.
Mandi, the Raja of.
Nabha, the Raja of.
Nauanagar, the Jam of.
Narsingarh, the Raja of.
Pahlanpur, the Dewan of.
Porbandar, the Rana of.
Panna, the Maharaja of.
Radhanpur, the Nawab of.
Rajgarh, the Nawab of.
Rajpipla, the Raja of.
Sitamau, the Raja of.
Sillana, the Raja of.
Sirmur (Nahan), the Raja of.
Suket, the Raja of.
Sampthar, the Maharaja of.
Tonk, the Nawab of.

Salutes of 9 *Guns.*

Alirajpur, the Rana of.
Balasinor, the Babee of.
Baria, the Raja of.
Barwani, the Ranna of.
Chota Udaipur, the Raja of.
Fudhli, the Sultan of.
Lahej, the Sultan of.
Lunawara, the Rana of.
Maler Kotla, the Nawab of.
Nagode, the Raja of.
Sawant Wari, the Sir Desai of.
Sonth, the Raja of.

2. PERSONAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 21 *Guns.*

Dhuleep Singh, His Highness Maharaja, G.C.S.I.
Gwalior, His Highness Jayaji Rao Sindia Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of.
Indore, His Highness Tukaji Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of.
Jaipur, His Highness Sewae Ram Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of.
Jammu and Cashmere, His Highness Ranbir Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of.
Travancor, His Highness Sri Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., Maharana of.
Udaipur (Meywar), His Highness Sajjan Singh, Maharaja of.

Salutes of 19 *Guns.*

Bengal, His Highness Nawab Mansur Ali Khan, Nawab Nazim of.
Jodhpur, His Highness Jaswant Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of.
Nepal, Maharaja Sir Jang Bahadur, G.C.B., and G.C.S.I., Prime Minister of.
Rewah, His Highness Raghuraj Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of.

Salutes of 17 *Guns.*

Bhopal, His Highness Nawab Alijah Amir-ul-Mulk, Consort of Her Highness the Begum of.
Hyderabad, Nawab Sir Salar Jang Bahadur, G.C.S.I.. Minister of.
Hyderabad, Nawab Amir-i-Kabir, Shams-ud-Umra Bahadur, Minister of.
Kishengarh, His Highness Pirthi Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of.
Tonk, His Highness Mahammad Ibrahim Khan Bahadur, Nawab of.
Urcha (Tehri), His Highness Mohindar Partab Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of.

Salutes of 15 *Guns.*

Arcot, His Highness Prince Azim Jah Zahir-ul-daulah, Bahadur of.
Bhaunaghar, His Highness Takht Singji, Thakur of.
Bhopal, Her Highness the Qudsia Begum of.
Drangdra, His Highness Man Singji Raj Sahib of.
Junagarh, His Highness Mohabbat Khan, K.C.S.I., Nawab of.
Nauanagar, His Highness Shri Wibhaji, Jam of.
Rampur, His Highness Mahammad Kalb Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Nawab of.

Salutes of 13 *Guns.*

Burdwan, His Highness Maharaj Adhiraj Mehtab Chand, Bahadur of.
Jhind, His Highness Raghbir Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Raja of.
Nabha, His Highness Hira Singh Bahadur, Raja of.
Panna, His Highness Sir Rudr Partap Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of.
Tanjor, Her Highness Princess Vijaya Mehemi Mukta Boyi Amonani Raja Sahib of.
Vizianagram, His Highness Maharaja Mirza Viziaram Gajapatty Raj Mania Sultan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of.

Salutes of 12 *Guns.*

Maculla, Omar bin Sallah bin Muhammad, Nukeeb of.
Shahar, Awadh bin Omar Alkayati, Jemadar of.

Salutes of 11 *Guns.*

Maler Kotla, Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab of.
Morvi, Waghji, Thakur Shabib of.
Tehri, His Highness Partab Sha, Raja of.

Salutes of 9 *Guns.*

Bansda, Shri Naraindeoji Ramdeoji, Maharawal of.
Bironda, Ragbir Dyal, Raja of.
Bulrampur, Maharaja Sir Dig Bijai Singh of.
Dharmpur, Shri Gulab Singji Amar Singji, Maharawal of.
Dhrol, Jai Singji, Thakur Sahib of.
Gondal, Bhagwat Singji, Thakur Sahib of.
Janjira, Sidi Ibrahim Khan, Nawab of.
Kharond, Udit Pertab Deo, Raja of.
Kilchipur, Amar Sing Bahadur, Rao of.
Limri, Jaswant, Singji, Thakur Sahib of.
Myhere, Raghbir Singh, Raja of.
Palitana, Sur Singji, Thakur Sahib of.
Rajkot, Baouji, Thakur Sahib of.
Socotra, the Sultan of.
Suchin, Sidi Abdul Kadir Mahammad Yacub Khan, Nawab of.
Wadwan, Dajiraj, Thakur Sahib of.
Wankanir, Bane Singji, Raj Sahib of.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, in the Foreign Dept.

IV.—COUNSELLORS OF THE EMPIRE.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN of the United Kingdom and Empress of India, being desirous of seeking from time to time, in matters of importance, the counsel and advice of the Princes and Chiefs of India, and of thus associating them with the paramount power in a manner honourable to themselves and advantageous to the general interests of the Empire, has authorised me, through her Principal Secretary of State for India, to confer, and I do hereby confer, in her name and on her behalf, upon the undermentioned Chiefs and High Officers of Government the most honourable title of " Counsellor of the Empress :"—

Arbuthnot, the Hon. Sir A. J., K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor-General (*ex-officio*).

Bayley, the Hon. E. C., C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor-General (*ex-officio*).

Bundi, His Highness Ram Singh, Maharao Raja of.
Buckingham and Chandos, His Excellency the Most Noble Richard Plantagenet Campbell, G.C.S.I., Duke of, Governor of Madras (*ex-officio*).
Cashmere, His Highness Ranbir Singh, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Jammu and.
Clarke, the Hon. Colonel Sir A., K.C M.G., C.B., Member of the Council of the Governor-General (*ex-officio*).
Couper, the Hon. Sir George, Bart., C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces (*ex-officio*).
Davies, the Hon. Sir Robert Henry, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab (*ex-officio*).
Gwalior, His Highness Jayaji Rao Sindia, Maharaja of.
Haines, His Excellency General Sir F. P., K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India (*ex-officio*).
Hobhouse, the Hon. A., Q.C., Member of the Council of the Governor-General (*ex-officio*).
Indore, His Highness Tukoji Rao Holkar, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of.
Jaipur, His Highness Ram Singh, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of.
Jhind, His Highness Raghbir Singh, G.C.S.I., Raja of.
Norman, the Hon. Major-General Sir H. W., K.C.B., Member of the Council of the Governor-General (*ex-officio*).
Rampur, His Highness Kalab Ali Khan, G.C.S.I., Nawab of.
Strachey, the Hon. Sir. J., K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor-General (*ex-officio*).
Temple, the Hon. Sir R., Bart., K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (*ex-officio*).
Travancore, His Highness Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of.
Wodehouse, His Excellency Sir P. E., G.C.S.I., K.C.B., Governor of Bombay (*ex-officio*).

LYTTON,
Viceroy and Governor-General.

V.—STAR OF INDIA.

The following announcement appears in the *London Gazette* of this day's date, and is republished for general information :—

The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the proclamation this day at Delhi of the addition of "Empress of India" to Her Majesty's Royal Style and Titles, to make the following appointments to the First, Second, and Third Classes of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India :—

To be Extra Knight Grand Commander.

His Royal Highness, Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn and Earl of Sussex.

To be Knights Grand Commanders.

His Highness Ram Singh, Maharao Raja of Bundi.
His Highness Jaswant Singh, Maharaja of Bhurtpore.
His Highness Ishri Prasad Narain Singh, Maharaja of Benares.
His Highness Azim Jah Zahir-ood-dowlah Bahadur, Prince of Arcot.

To be Knights Commanders.

His Highness Shivaji Chatrapati, Raja of Kolapore.
James Fitzjames Stephen, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Counsellors, late Member of Council of the Governor-General of India.
His Highness Raja Anand Rao Puar of Dhar.
Arthur Hobhouse, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Counsellors, Second Ordinary Member of Council of the Governor-General of India.
His Highness Man Singjee, Raj Saheb of Drangdra.
Edward Clive Bayley, Esquire, C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service, Third Ordinary Member of Council of the Governor-General of India.
His Highness the Jam Shrivibhajee of Nauanagar.
Sir George Ebenezer Wilson Couper, Baronet, C.B., Bengal Civil Service, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.
Rear-Admiral Reginald John Macdonald, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies.

To be Companions.

Saiad Futeh Ali, Khan Bahadoor, Nawab of Bunganapilly.
John Henry Morris, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
Jowala Sahai, Dewan of Cashmere.
Whitley Stokes, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department.
Rao Sahib Wishwanath Narayen Mandlik, Member of Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.
George Thornhill, Esquire, Madras Civil Service, First Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras.
B. Krishnaiengar, Officiating Deputy Commissioner.
Augustus Rivers Thompson, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Acting Chief Commissioner, British Burmah.
Azam Gouri Sanker Udesanker, Joint Administrator of Bhaunagar.
Thomas Henry Thornton, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Acting Secretary to Government in the Foreign Department.
Shashia Shastri, Dewan of Travancore.
Alexander Maclaurin Monteath, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Director-General of Post Offices.
Bukshee Khonan Singh, Commandant of the Forces of His Highness Maharaja Holkar of Indore.

Theodore Cracroft Hope, Esquire, Bombay Civil Service, Acting Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department.
Huzrut Nur Khan, Minister of Jaurah.
Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Acting Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
Govind Das Seth of Muttra.
Major Thomas Candy, Bombay Invalid Establishment.
Dosabhai Framjee, Second Police Magistrate, Bombay.
Major Robert Grove Sandeman, Bengal Staff Corps.
Captain Leopold John Herbert Grey, Bengal Staff Corps.
Captain Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavagnari, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.
George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, Esquire, M.D. Edinburgh, late Bombay Medical Service.
George Welsh Kellner, Esquire, Accountant-General, Military Department, Calcutta.
Edwin Arnold, Esquire, late Principal, Poonah College, Bombay.

By Order of His Excellency the Grand Master of the
Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

T. H. THORNTON,
Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

VI.—TITLES.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Chiefs the title specified opposite the name of each :—

Name of Chief.	*Title.*
His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda ...	"Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia."
His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior	"Hisam-us-Saltanat."
His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Cashmere	"Indar Mahindar Bahadur Sipa-i-Saltanat."

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to recognise as titles of the undermentioned Chiefs the title specified opposite the names of each :—

Name.	*Title.*
The Maharaja of Ajeygarh, Central India	"Sawai."
The Maharaja of Bijawar, Central India	
The Maharaja of Chirkari, Central India	"Sipahdar-ul-Mulk."
The Maharaja of Dattia, Central India	"Lokendar."

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Chiefs and Gentlemen the title of "Maharaja" as a personal distinction :—

Anand Rao Puar, Raja of Dhar.
Chattar Singh, Raja Bahadur of Sampthar.
Dhanurjoy Narain Bhanj Deo, Raja of Killah Keonjhar, Orissa.
Debya Singh Deb, Raja of Puri, Orissa.
Jagadendro Nath Roy (Senior branch of the Nattore family).
Raja Jotendro Mohan Tagore.
Kishen Chandar of Moharbanj, Orissa.
Mohipat Singh of Patna.
The Hon. Raja Narendra Krishna of Sobha Bazar, Calcutta.
Raj Krishna Singh, Raja of Susang, Mymensingh.
Raja Romanath Tagore of Calcutta.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Ladies the title of "Maharani" as a personal distinction :—

Rani Hara Sundari Debya of Searsol, Burdwan.
Rani Hingan Kumari of Paindra, Maunbhum.
Rani Surat Sundari Debya of Rajshahye.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Raja Sir Dinkur Rao, K.C.S.I., the title of "Raja Mushir-i-Khas Bahadur" as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Chiefs and Gentlemen the title of "Raja Bahadur" as a personal distinction :—

Raghbir Dyal Singh, Raja of Bironda.
Khallak Singh, Raja of Surila.
Raja Bisesshar Malia of Searsol, Burdwan.
Raja Harballab Singh of Behar.
Raja Harnath Chaudhri of Dubalhatti, Rajshahye.
Raja Mangal Singh of Bhinai, Ajmere.
Raja Ram Ranjan Chakarbatty of Birbhum.
Udit Pratap Deo, Raja of Kharond.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Raja" as a personal distinction :—

Babu Ajita Singh of Teraul, Partabgar.
Baba Balwant Rao of Jabalpur.
Raja Balwant Singh of Gangwanna.
Damara Kumara Venkattappa Nayudu, Zemindar of Kalahasti, North Arcot District.
Raja Deba Sing of Rajghar.

Digambar Mitter, C.S.I., Calcutta.
Rao Gangadhara Rama Rao, Zamindar of Pittapur, Godavari District.
Rao Chattar Singh, Jagirdar of Kannyadhana.
Harish Chandar Chaudhri of Mymensingh.
Kamal Krishna of Sobba Bazar, Calcutta.
Khettar Mohan Singh of Dinagepur.
Kunwar Har Narayan Singh of Hattrass, Aligarh District.
Lachman Singh, Deputy Collector, Bulandshahr.
Sir T. Madava Rao, K.C.S.I., Minister of Baroda.
Thakur Madho Singh of Sawar, Ajmere.
Raja Partap Singh of Pisangan, Ajmere.
Ram Narayan Singh of Khaira, Monghyr.
Shama Nand Dey of Balasore.
Shama Shankar Rao of Teota.
Sirdar Surat Singh Majithia, C.S.I.
Rao Saheb Trimbakji Nana Ahir Rao of Nagpur.
Kando Kisor Bhupattee, Zamindar of Sukinda, Orissa.
Paddolab Rao, Zamindar of Aul, Orissa.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Rao Bahadur" as a personal distinction :—

Rao Bakht Singh of Baidla, Meywar.
Babut Singh, Thakur of Pokaran, Rajputana.
Bhagwant Rao Deshpanday of Ellichpur.
Daji Nilkant Nigarkar, Professor, Engineering College, Bombay.
Gopal Rao Hari, Judge of Small Cause Court, Ahmedabad.
Gokalji Jhala of Junagarh, Kattywar.
Jugjivandass Khushaldass, Deputy Collector, Surat.
Rao Saheb Hari Narayan, Police Inspector, Ahmednagar.
Rao Chattarpati, Jagirdar of Alipura.
Kesri Singh, Thakur of Kuchawan, Rajputana.
Keru Lakshman Chhatri, Professor of Mathematics, Deccan College.
Khanderao Vishvanath, *alias* Rao Saheb Raste, 2nd class Sirdar of the Deccan.
Keshorao Bhasker, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar.
Khushabai Sarabhai, Dafterdar, Rewa Kanta.
Dewan Lal Singh, Mukhtiarkar of Taluka Guni, in Hyderabad Collectorate, Sind.
Luxemon Singh, Rao of Jigni.
Madhorao Wassudeo Barve, Karbhari, Kolhapur.
Makaji Dhanji, late Kerbhari, Drangdra.
Nand Shankar Taljashankar, Assistant Political Agent, Junawara and Sonth in Rewa Kanta.
Narayenrao Anant Mutalik of Karad, Satara.
Narayen Bhai Dandekar, Director, Public Instruction, Berar.
Premabhai Hemabhai, Ahmedabad.

Rao Prithi Singh, Jagirdar of Tori-Fatehpur.
Sheonath Singh, Thakur of Kherwa, Rajputana.
Shivram Pandurang of Bombay.
Sudasheo Rugunath Joshi, Karbhari, Mudhol.
Shrivalingaya Gada of Morthalli, Canara.
Trimalrao Venkatesh, late Judge, Small Cause Court, Dharwar.
Venaik Rao Janardan Kirtane, Naib Dewan of Baroda.
Veheridass Ajubhai, Desai of Neriad, Kaira, Bombay.
Waman Rao Pitamber Chitnis, Sheristadar at Sawantwari.
Wassodeo Bappuji, Assistant Engineer, Public Works, Bombay.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Rai Bahadur" as a personal distinction :—

Arcot Narayan Swami Mudeliar of Bangalore.
Babu Annoda Prasad Rai of Murshedabad.
Babu Boidynath Pandit, Zamindar of Kila Darpan, Cuttack.
Lala Badri Das, Mukim to His Excellency the Viceroy.
Chahadi Subia, Assistant Commissioner, Coorg.
Das Mal, late Tahsildar, Hushiarpur.
Babu Durga Pershad Singh, Zamindar of Mudhobani, in Champaran.
Babu Golak Chundra Chaudhri of Chittagong.
Babu Gopal Mohan Sircar, Treasurer, Government House.
Harichand Yaduji, Head Clerk, Presidency Pay Office, Bombay.
Yella Mullappah Chetty, Bangalore.
Rai Kalian Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar.
The Hon. Babu Kristo Das Pal, Member of the Bengal Legislative Council.
Kanhya Lal, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Punjab.
Lachman Rao, Aide-de-Camp of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
Thakur Mangal Singh, Member of Regency Council, Alwar.
Bakhshi Narsappa, Aide-de-Camp of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
Babu Narayan Chandar Chaudri, Zamindar of Choraman in Dinagepur, Rajshahye.
Babu Nimai Charan Bose, Zamindar of Kothar in Balasore.
Ram Ratan Seth, Banker, Mian Mir.
Dr. Rajendra Lal Mittra of Calcutta.
The Hon. Babu Ram Sankar Sen, Member of the Bengal Legislative Council.
Babu Chaudhri Rudar Parsad, Zamindar of Nampur, in Sitamurhi.
Pandit Rup Narain, Member of Regency Council, Alwar.
Babu Radha Ballab Sing Deo, Zamindar of Bankura.
Rai Saheb Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Delhi.
Babu Surjya Kant Acharjia, Zamindar of Murtagachi, Mymensingh.
Rai Umbrao Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Delhi.
Babu Ugra Narain Singh, Zamindar of Supal, Bhagalpur.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Rao Sahib" as a personal distinction :—

Thakur Bahadur Singh of Musuda, Ajmere.
Govind Lao Krishna Bhashkat of Nimar.
Thakur Hari Singh of Deolia, Ajmere.
Thakur Kalyan Singh of Junean, Ajmere.
Madho Rao Gangadhar Chitnavis of Nagpur.
Thakur Madho Singh of Karwar, Ajmere.
Rajaba Mohite of Nagpur.
Thakur Ranjit Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Rao" as a personal distinction :—

Bahar Mal, Rawat of Barar, Mhairwara, Rajputana.
Jado Rao Panday of Bhandara.
Uma, Rawat of Kukra, Mhairwara, Rajputana.
Anrudh Singh, Jagirdar of Paldeo, Central India.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Rai" as a personal distinction :—

Bishen Larup, Inspector of Police, Ajmere.
Seth Chand Mal, Honorary Magistrate, Ajmere.
Kothari Chakkan Lal, Head of the Revenue Department, and in charge of the State Treasury, Meywar.
Mehta Panna Lal, Junior Minister, Meywar State.
Seth Samir Mal, Honorary Magistrate, Ajmere.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Gentleman the title of "Sirdar Bahadur" as a personal distinction :—

Rai Munshi Amin Chand, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Gentleman the title of "Sirdar" as a personal distinction :—

Ratan Singh (of Rhotas in the Jhilam District), District Superintendent of Police, Central Provinces.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Gentleman the title of "Thakur Rawut" as a personal distinction :—

Thakur Hira, of Dewer Pargana, in Mhairwara, Rajputana.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Gentleman the title of "Thakur" as a personal distinction :—

Lachmi Narain Singh of Kera, Singbhum.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Nawab" as a personal distinction :—

Ahsan Ullah Khan Bahadur of Dacca.
Syad Abdul Hosen, Monghyr.
Mahammad Ali Khan Bahadur of Chatori, Bulandshahar District.
The Hon. Mir Mahammad Ali of Faridpur, Bengal.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Khan Bahadur" as a personal distinction :—

Abdul Rahim Khan, son of Shah Nawaz Khan of Isa Khel, Bannu District.
Aulad Hosen of Peharsar, in Bhurtpur, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces.
Abdul Kadir, Senior Assistant Commissioner and Town Magistrate, Mysore.
Maulvi, Abdul Latif, Deputy Magistrate, Calcutta.
Ali Khan, Zemindar of Monghyr.
Nawab Alladad Khan of Karachi Collectorate.
Bhikan Khan, Zemindar of Parsauni, West Tirhoot.
Bomanji Sorabji, Assistant Engineer, Department of Public Works, Bombay.
Chaitan Sah, Assistant Surgeon, Peshawar.
Carsetji Rastamji, Chief Justice, Baroda.
Davur Rustamji Khurshedji Modi of Surat.
Dad Mahammad Jakrani of Jacobabad.
Kazi Ibrahim Mahammad of Bombay.
Ghaus Shah Kadri, Makandar, in the Baba Buden Hills.
Imamuddin Khan of Bangalore.
Jamsetji Dhunjibhoy Wadia, Master Builder, Bombay Dockyard.
Kadir Mohi-ud-din Saheb of Mysore.
Syad-Kadil-Shah of Varnahar in the Nagor Taluka, Sind.
Mahammad Jan, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar.
Maulvi Masum Mian of Ballapur, Akola.

Mahammad Ali, Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore.
Mir Hydar Ali Khan, Mysore.
Mahammad Rashid Khan Chaudhri, Zemindar of Nator, Rajshahye.
Syad Mahammad Abu Said, Zemindar of Patna and Gya.
Muncherji Cowasji, Assistant Engineer, Department Public Works, Bombay.
Kazi Mir Jalaludin (Bombay).
Mirza Ali Mahammad, Karachi, Sind.
Mir Gul Hasan, Hyderabad, Sind.
Syad Murad Ali Shah of Rohri, Shikarpur.
Mir Hafiz Ali, Motawali Dargah of Ajmere.
Mir Nizam Ali, Honorary Magistrate, Ajmere.
Naserwanji Carsetji of Ahmednagar, Bombay.
Pestonji Jehangir, Settlement Commissioner, Baroda.
Parumal, Hyderabad, Sind.
Pir Bakhsh, Kohawar, Zemindar in Shikarpur.
Rahmat Khan, Inspector of Police, Punjab.
Rustamji Sorabji of Broach in Guzerat.
Kazi Shahabuddin, Chief of the Revenue Department, Baroda.
Jamadar Saleh Hindi of Junagarh, Bombay.
Wali Mahammad of Dingan Bhurgri, in the Umarkot Taluka, Sind.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Khan" as a personal distinction :—

Budha Khan of Hatun, Mhairwara, Rajputana.
Fateh Khan of Chang, „ „

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Chiefs and Gentlemen the hereditary titles specified opposite each name :—

Name.	*Title.*
Maharaja Sir Jai Mangal Sing Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Gidhaur, Monghyr ...	Maharaja Bahadur.
Dhurmjit Singh Deo, Chief of Udaipur, in the Chota Nagpur Mahal	Raja (to be attached to the Chiefship).
Nawab Khaja Abdul Gani of Dacca, C.S.I.,	Nawab.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Gentlemen the title specified opposite the name of each as a personal distinction :—

Name.	*Title.*
Dewan Gyasuddin Ali Khan, Sajjada Nashin Ajmir	Sheikh-ul-Mushaikh.
Sirdar Atar Sing Bhadaur, Zaildar, Patiala and Member of Senate, Punjab University College Lahore.	Malaz-ul-Ulma-o-ul-Fazala.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Dewan Gujraj Sing, the Dewan of Jassu, Central India, the designation of "Diwan Bahadur" as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Pandit Manphul, C.S.I., Honorary Assistant Commissioner, the designation of Diwan as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the designation of Honorary Assistant Commissioner upon the under-mentioned Native Gentlemen :—

Nawab Abdul Majid Khan, Honorary Magistrate.
Sirdar Ajit Sing Atariwala, Amritsar.
Aga Kalb Abid, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Colonel Dhanraj (of Kunjah, Gujrat), Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Syud Hadi Hosen Khan (of Delhi), Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Syud Kaim Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Rai Mul Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Gujranwalla.
Sodhi Man Singh (of Firozpur), Magistrate and Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Mahammad Sultan Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Mirza Azam Beg, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Pandit Moti Lall, Kathju, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan, Kazilbash of Lahore.
Diwan Shankar Nath, Honorary Magistrate, Lahore.

VII.—RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has resolved to release a certain number of prisoners, and to remit a certain number of sentences against criminals in all the jails throughout India, in the Penal Settlement of Port Blair, and in the case of convicts sentenced in India, in the Straits Settlements, on the 1st proximo, as an act of clemency and grace, on the auspicious occasion of the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her Majesty the Queen.

2. In this view, the cases of the following three different classes of prisoners in the jails in India, have come under consideration :—

I.—General offenders.
II.—Civil prisoners.
III.—Political prisoners.

I.—General Offenders.

3. As regards general offenders, the Governor-General in Council has directed that ten per cent. of all the prisoners under confinement in each Province shall be released ; care being taken that the number released be spread as evenly as possible over all localities, and that the following be excluded from the Amnesty, namely :—

1*st.* Those whose conduct during imprisonment in jail has been bad and turbulent.

2*nd.* Those whose crimes are (like thuggee or dacoitee) excepted from recommendation for release after twenty years' imprisonment at Port Blair, and those whose release is likely to give rise to a re-renewal of blood-feuds, or other disturbances of the public peace.

3*rd.* Professional and habitual criminals and prisoners convicted more than twice.

4. Three classes of general offenders, European or Native, have been, as far as possible, selected for release under the ten per cent. order, namely :—

1*st.* Those who have generally borne a good character, but have been led under sudden impulse to commit crimes, such as riot, affray, assault, or culpable homicide ; women who have committed infanticide to hide their shame, and the like.

2*nd.* Those whose crimes were committed at an early age and without the display of any special depravity.

3*rd.* Those whose crimes were of a grave character but have been expiated to some extent by long imprisonment with good behaviour. Under this head may be included a few life-convicts who have undergone imprisonment for twenty years, and who have generally behaved well throughout the period of their confinement.

5. Under these general instructions, Local Governments were authorized to select the criminals to be released under the ten per cent. rule, a special officer in each province being charged with the duty.

6. As regards partial remissions of sentences, all persons under sentence of one month's imprisonment or less who have worked out half their sentence on or before 1st proximo are to be released on that date without exception.

7. All persons under sentence of above one month's imprisonment and up to six months' or less have been granted a remission of fifteen days. All persons under sentence of above six months' imprisonment have been granted a remission of one month. All persons under sentence of above a year's imprisonment have been granted a remission of one month for each year of their sentence ; all remissions granted under these orders being restricted to well-conducted convicts. Under no circumstances has the boon been extended to such criminals as have been more than twice convicted ; or to those who have been committed to jail as security for keeping the peace ; or to any person whose premature release may be deemed by the local authorities to be inexpedient for reasons of local importance.

II.—Civil Prisoners.

8. As regards civil prisoners, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to order the release of all those whose debts do not exceed the sum of one hundred rupees, and the payment by Government of the debt or debts for which they are detained.

III.—Prisoners at Port Blair.

9. As regards the prisoners under this head, the Superintendent of Port Blair has submitted lists prepared in accordance with the instructions issued in the case of prisoners in India and with special recommendations in the case of those who are not disqualified from the amnesty. These lists have been circulated to Local Governments and Administrations, so that the fullest consideration has been given to each individual case. Acting upon the information so obtained, the Governor-General in Council has directed that 278 male life-convicts and 90 female shall be absolutely released; term-convicts 65 male and female, and one Christian convict, or 434 in all.

10. Besides absolute releases, the Superintendent of Port Blair has been allowed to grant to well-behaved convicts in Port Blair, to the extent which he deems expedient, freedom within the limit of the Settlement; and, moreover, to give promotion in their respective classes to prisoners in the earlier stages of their probation.

11. As regards Indian convicts in the Straits Settlements, very full inquiries have been made. A special officer has been deputed to Singapore to confer with the Straits Government in view to reconsider the cases of all Indian convicts undergoing sentence in that province. This officer, Mr. Brodhurst, of the Bengal Civil Service, has prepared lists of all the Indian convicts in the Settlements, and as in the case of the Port Blair prisoners, these lists have been forwarded for the opinions of the Local Governments to which the prisoners belong. The result of this inquiry is that 221 have been absolutely released.

12. In Sarawak four Indian convicts have been absolutely released, and in Madras seven Straits convicts, and in Bombay five. Thus the grand total of absolute releases of prisoners in transportation is 671.

13. The number of political prisoners in India is very small, and indeed most of these are not really in confinement but reside under surveillance in places fixed for their residence.

It has been, however, found possible to grant entire freedom to Sirdars Kishan Kooer and Narain Singh, of the Punjab, and to give smaller boons to others residing in various places.

14. Special instructions have been issued to all Local Governments that the arrangements for the release of prisoners shall be carried out circumspectly and quietly, the prisoners being conducted to their homes in small batches, and, when practicable, under police supervision.

15. The net result of these orders will approximately be as follows :—

(*a*). Prisoners, including civil and political prisoners, released by Local Governments and Administrations	15,317
(*b*). Released at Port Blair	434
(*c*). Prisoners released in the Straits and elsewhere	237
Total	15,988

VIII.—AMNESTY OF 1ST JANUARY 1877.

The Viceroy in Council having considered the terms of the Amnesty granted in 1859 is pleased to announce that the exception from the Amnesty of persons who were leaders of revolt is withdrawn, and that such persons may now return to their respective homes on the sole condition of announcing their return to the district authorities, and of good behaviour for the future. Such persons will, however, be required, if they wish to leave the limits of the district in which they reside, to give previous notice to the district authorities.

The exception as to murderers and leaders of mutiny will still remain in force and nothing in the above Notification will extend to Feroz Shah, the son of the late King of Delhi.

IX.—ARMY AND NAVY IN INDIA.

The Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council has much gratification in announcing to the Native Armies of India that, with a view to the improvement of the condition of the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Men serving in the Armies of the three Presidencies and the Punjab Frontier Force, the following measures, recommended by the Government of India, have received the sanction of Her Majesty's Government :—

I.—A grant of Rupees 30 will be made to every recruit of Artillery, Infantry, and Sappers and Miners, and to the Madras Cavalry and Governor-General's Body-Guard, on enlistment, to aid in the provision of the established kit.

II.—An annual allowance of Rupees 4 will be given to every Non-Commissioned Officer, Drummer, and Private of Artillery, Infantry, and Sappers and Miners, and to the Madras Cavalry and Governor-General's Body-Guard, in aid of half-mounting. This will not be given to soldiers of less service than eighteen months.

III.—Good-conduct pay at the rate [1] of one, two, and three rupees monthly will be granted in future as follows, *viz.*, to the Bengal Cavalry and Punjab Frontier Force, after three, nine, and fifteen years, instead of after six, ten, and fifteen years' service; and to the Madras Cavalry, to the Artillery of the Bombay Army and Punjab Frontier Force, and to the Infantry and Sappers and Miners of all three Presidencies, after a service of three, nine, and fifteen years, instead of one and two rupees after six and ten years, as at present.

IV.—Increased pay will be given to Native Commissioned Officers at the following rates, which include cantonment batta, *viz.*:—

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY-GUARD.

	Per mensem. Rs.	As.	P.
1 Subadar	180	0	0
1 Jemadar	70	0	0
1 „	60	0	0

MADRAS CAVALRY.

Subadars ... one-half	150	0	0
„ „	110	0	0
Jemadars ... one-half	60	0	0
„ „	50	0	0

BODY-GUARD OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

1 Ressaldar	250	0	0
1 Ressaidar	135	0	0
1 Jemadar	70	0	0

BOMBAY CAVALRY, EACH REGIMENT, INCLUDING THE SIND HORSE.

1 Ressaldar Major	300	0	0
1 Ressaldar	250	0	0
1 „	200	0	0
1 Ressaidar	150	0	0
1 „	135	0	0
1 „	120	0	0
1 Woordie Major	150	0	0

[1] NOTE.—This advantage s already enjoyed by the Bombay Cavalry, the privates of which draw on enlistment the highest rate of pay, inclusive of good conduct pay, attainable by privates of the Bengal Cavalry and Punjab Frontier Force.

6 Naib Ressaldars	3	80	0	0
	3	75	0	0
6 Jemadars	3	70	0	0
	3	65	0	0

ARTILLERY.

Subadars ... after 6 years' service	100	0	0
„ ... under 6 „	80	0	0
Jemadars ... after 6 „	50	0	0
„ ... under 6 „	40	0	0

INFANTRY OF THE THREE PRESIDENCIES, AND PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE, AND SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Subadars ... one-half	100	0	0
„ ... „	80	0	0
Jemadars ... „	50	0	0
„ ... „	40	0	0

In the Bombay Sappers and Miners, two Subadars and three Jemadars will receive the higher rates, and the remaining Officers the lower rates of pay.

The allowance to all Subadar-Majors will be increased from Rupees 25 to Rupees 50 per mensem.

V.—Compensation for dearness of provisions, which is now granted to other branches of the service in the three Presidencies, will be extended to the Bengal Cavalry, including that of the Punjab Frontier Force.

The several indulgences thus granted to the Native Armies of India will have effect from the date on which Her Majesty's gracious assumption of the style and title of Empress of India is proclaimed to Her Majesty's subjects in this Empire, *viz.*, from the 1st January, 1877.

In continuation of General Order No. 1 of this date, His Excellency the Viceroy has much gratification in announcing to the Native Armies of India that, in order still further to record Her Imperial Majesty's appreciation of the services of the Native Officers, and in commemoration of the assumption of the Imperial title, the Right Hon. the Secretary of State has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Government of India, to sanction an increase to the Order of British India from its present establishment to 175 members of each class, proportioned as follows to the three Armies :—

	1st Class.	*2nd Class*
Bengal	88	88
Madras	53	53
Bombay	34	34
Total	175	175
Grand Total	350	

2. G. G. O. No. 551 of 1868 is cancelled. All vacancies in the above establishment will hereafter be filled up as they occur, whether caused by an effective or non-effective member.

3. In pursuance of the above, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the following Native Officers to the 1st and 2nd Classes respectively, of the Order of British India :—

To the 1st Class with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

BENGAL.

Inspector, 4th Class, Khan Sing, Oude Police, late Ferozepore Regiment.
Ressaldar-Major Raheemdad Khan, "Bahadur," 2nd Bengal Cavalry.
Subadar-Major Thakoorpersad Misser, "Bahadur," 45th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Gobrayh Sing, "Bahadur," 8th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Shawa Ram, "Bahadur," 13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Ram Rutton, "Bahadur," 15th (Loodianah) Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Ramchurun, "Bahadur," 38th (The Agra) Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Ram Runbahadoor Sing, "Bahadur," 42nd (Assam) Regiment Native Light Infantry.
Subadar-Major Bahadoor, "Bahadur," 43rd (Assam) Regiment Native Light Infantry.
Subadar Runbeer, "Bahadur," 1st Goorkha Regiment Light Infantry.
Subadar Surrupjeet Thappa, Bahadur, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Subadar-Major Taij Bahadur Khawas, "Bahadur," 3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regiment.
Ressaldar Ramtuhul Sing, "Bahadur," 4th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force.
Subadar-Major Unoka Sing, "Bahadur," 5th Regiment, Native Light Infantry.
Subadar-Major Jewun Sing, "Bahadur," 32nd (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry (Pioneers).
Subadar Hubbeeboollah Khan, "Bahadur," Governor General's Body-Guard.
Subadar-Major Kurrug Sing Rana, "Bahadur," 44th (Sylhet) Regiment Native Light Infantry.
Subadar-Major Bullea Thappa, "Bahadur," 4th Goorkha Regiment.
Subadar Sewsahie Sing, "Bahadur," 34th (The Futtehgurh) Regiment Native Infantry.
Ressaldar Ausuf Ally, "Bahadur," 3rd Bengal Cavalry.
Subadar-Major Bussawun Sing, "Bahadur," Corps of Sappers and Miners.
Subadar-Major Kurramutoollah Khan, "Bahadur," 33rd (The Allahabad) Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Pyabb, "Bahadur," 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.
Ressaldar Kumroodeen Khan, "Bahadur," 17th Bengal Cavalry.
Subadar-Major Bulwunt Sing, "Bahadur," 6th Regiment Native Light Infantry.
Subadar Sewbuccus Doobey, "Bahadur," 11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ressaldar-Major Meer Jaffir Ally, "Bahadur," 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force.
Ressaldar-Major Allaooddeen Khan, "Bahadur," 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.
Subadar Ram Chunder, "Bahadur," 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Subadar Hoomail Khan, "Bahadur," 42nd (Assam) Regiment Native Light Infantry.
Subadar Ramoo Kuthait, "Bahadur," 13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment Native Infantry.
Ressaldar Moortuza Khan, "Bahadur," 6th Bengal Cavalry.

MADRAS.

Subadar-Major Sheik Homed, "Bahadur," 6th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Sheik Surver, "Bahadur," 29th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Kistnamah, "Bahadur," 41st Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Mootoosawmy, "Bahadur," 5th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Sheik Hossein, "Bahadur," 26th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Rungasawmy, "Bahadur," 26th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Jehangir Khan, "Bahadur," 26th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Nirsumaloo, "Bahadur," 14th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Soobiah, "Bahadur," 35th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Mahomed Cessim, 30th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Luchmun Sing, 27th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Mohdeen Khan, 28th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Sheik Homed, 3rd Regiment Light Infantry.
Subadar-Major Mahomed Cassim, 3rd Regiment Light Infantry.
Subadar-Major Appavoo, 25th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Dalliah, 7th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Appiah, 7th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Bauboo Ram, 38th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Yacoob Khan, 13th Regiment Native Infantry.

BOMBAY.

Ressaldar-Major Bennee Sing, "Bahadur," 3rd (Queen's Own) Regiment Light Cavalry.
Subadar-Major Simailjee Israel, "Bahadur," 27th Regiment Native Light Infantry, or 1st Belooch Regiment.
Subadar Ballajee Moray, "Bahadur," Corps of Sappers and Miners.
Subadar Sheik Emam Dharwar, "Bahadur," No. 1 Mountain Battery, Native Artillery.
Subadar Saye Errapa, "Bahadur," Corps of Sappers and Miners.
Ressaldar-Major Meer Kassum Ali, "Bahadur," 3rd Regiment Sind Horse.
Subadar-Major Samueljee Issajee, "Bahadur," 3rd Regiment Native Light Infantry.

Subadar-Major Peetamber, "Bahadur," 29th Regiment Native Infantry or 2nd Belooch Regiment.
Subadar-Major Chundum Ditchit, "Bahadur," 15th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Rubenjee Israel, "Bahadur," 8th Regiment Native Infantry.
Ressaldar-Major Hoosain Bux, "Bahadur," Poona Horse.
Ressaldar-Major Moostuffa Khan, "Bahadur," 1st Regiment Sind Horse.
Subadar-Major Shaik Muddar, "Bahadur," 25th Regiment Native Light Infantry.
Subadar-Major Shaik Oosman, "Bahadur," 9th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Shaik Esmall, "Bahadur," 21st Regiment Native Infantry or Marine Battalion.
Ressaldar-Major Shaik Hoosain, 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.
Subadar-Major Devee Sing, 20th Regiment of Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Appurbul Sing, 14th Regiment Native Infantry.

To the 2nd Class with the title of "Bahadur."

BENGAL.

Subadar-Major Gunnesha Sing, 27th (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry
Subadar-Major Gomundha Singh, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.
Subadar-Major Abdoolah Khan, 26th (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Russool Khan, 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.
Subadar-Major Peer Bux, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Sohunlall Tewarry, 8th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Bhundoo Kam, Deolee Irregular Force, Infantry.
Ressaldar-Major Jaffer Ally Khan, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force.
Subadar-Major Murdan Ali Shah, No. 1 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force.
Ressaldar-Major Khanan Khan, Aide-de Camp to the Viceroy, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides Cavalry.
Subadar-Major Jhummun Singh, 17th (The Loyal Poorbeah) Regiment Native Infantry.
Ressaldar-Major Sheikh Bahadoor, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.
Subadar-Major Sheck Muhboob, 3rd Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Urijoon Singh, 19th (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Gamah Khan, 24th (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Hookum Sing, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Nehal Sing, 20th (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Khoaj Mahomed, 9th Regiment Native Infantry.
Ressaldar Ram Sing, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.
Subadar Siboo Sing Nagee, 3rd Goorkha (The Keamaon) Regiment.
Subadar Chuttur Bhoj Awusthe, 4th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Bhola Persad Sookl, Corps of Sappers and Miners.
Subadar Nehal Singh 14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment Native Infantry.
Ressaldar Jehangeer Khan, 10th Bengal Lancers.
Subadar Runbeer Khuttree, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Subadar Sewtahal Sing, 2nd (Queen's Own) Regiment Native Light Infantry.
Subadar Goburdun Sing, 41st (The Gwalior) Regiment Native Infantry.
Ressaldar Tahour Khan, 6th Bengal Cavalry.
Subadar Rambuccus Misr, Nepal Escort.
Ressaidar and Woordie Major, Emam Buksh Khan, 15th Bengal Cavalry.

MADRAS.

Subadar-Major Mherwar Sing, 40th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Sheik Emaum, 15th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Nagiah, 31st Regiment Light Infantry.
Subadar-Major Veeragoo, 23rd Regiment Light Infantry.
Subadar-Major Venketsawmy, 8th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Bowani Sing, 16th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Sheik Booden, 4th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Abdool Nubby, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry.
Subadar Sirdar Khan, 1st Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Sheik Mirdeen, 19th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Sheik Abdool Cawder, 2nd Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Syed Ahmed, 36th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Sheik Secunder, 37th Regiment Native Infantry (Grenadiers).
Subadar Homed Beg, 9th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Manuel Davis Cozen, 44th Regiment Light Infantry.
Subadar Sheik Oosman, 32nd Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Pethepeermal 39th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Rangiah, 22nd Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Mohomed Moideeree, 11th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Syed Abdool Cawder, 10th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Ghoolam Nubbee, 20th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Yacob Khan, 33rd Regiment Native Infantry.

BOMBAY.

Subadar-Major Louis Gabriel, 23rd Regiment Light Infantry.
Subadar-Major Shaik Soultan, 6th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Solomon Elijah, 19th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Durriow Sing, 18th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Mahomed Khan, 11th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Bheema Nair, 26th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Lakshemon Rao Dongrey, 7th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Ittoojee Jadow, 24th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Essobjee Israel, 16th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Myjor Sayajee Scinday, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment Native Infantry (Grenadiers).
Subadar-Major Mahadoo Seerka, 22nd Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Miosajee Israel, 17th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Wullee Mahomed, 1st Regiment Native Infantry (Grenadiers).
Subadar-Major Hajjee Khan, 30th Regiment Native Infantry or Jacob's Rifles.

Subadar-Major Shaikh Oomer, 10th Regiment Native Light Infantry.
Ressaldar-Major Shadee Khan, 2nd Regiment, Sind Horse.
Subadar Shaik Moideen, 9th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Gunness Singh, 28th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Shaik Abdoola, 13th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Raghoojee Moruskur, 4th Regiment Native Infantry or Rifle Corps.
Subadar Bheeka, 3rd Regiment Native Light Infantry.

His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, that in future the British Officers attached to Native Regiments will, save in the case of the Commandant, be placed in two classes as respects designation.

2. Squadron and Wing Officers, including the Second in Command, will be designated Squadron and Wing "Commanders," and the remainder, including the Adjutant in the Cavalry, and the Adjutant and Quartermaster in the Infantry, will be styled Squadron and Wing "Officers" respectively. The post of Adjutant in the Cavalry, and of Adjutant and Quartermaster in the Infantry, will be filled by one of the Squadron or Wing Officers.

3. It is also notified that in future Officers of Native Regiments nominated to purely Military or personal Staff appointments, tenable for fixed periods, will be "seconded" in their Regiments.

4. An Officer thus seconded will continue to hold his position in the Regiment, and be eligible to be promoted in room of any vacancy as if he were present, and will revert to his Regimental appointment on the expiration of his tour of Staff service.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to announce that a Band will be allowed in every Regiment of Native Infantry in the three Presidencies, or Punjab Frontier force, in which the Officers express a desire to establish one, and that in such cases the usual allowance will be granted in aid of its maintenance.

The following announcement in the *London Gazette* of this date is republished for general information :—

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, *1st January*, 1875.

"The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the Proclamation this day at Delhi of the addition of Empress of India to Her Majesty's Royal style and titles, to approve the honorary rank of General in the Army being conferred on His Highness Jioji Rao Sindia, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Gwalior, and His Highness Ranbir Singh, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Jammu and Cashmere."

Subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to confer on Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur, Assistant Surgeon, Lahore, the rank of Honorary Surgeon.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the occasion of the assumption by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of the Title of Empress of India, to grant a day's pay to every petty Officer and Seaman, and to every Non-Commissioned Officer and Private of the Royal Marines on board the vessels of the Royal Navy serving in the Indian Seas.

A day's pay, including good-conduct pay, will also be granted to every Non-Commissioned Officer and Soldier, British and Native, of Her Majesty's Army in India, and to every Non-Commissioned Officer and Private of the Volunteer Force present at the Imperial Assemblage.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX II.

IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

Part I.—European Governors, Officials, Guests, and Visitors.
Part II.—Native Ruling Chiefs and Notables.

PART I.

EUROPEAN GOVERNORS, OFFICIALS, GUESTS, AND VISITORS.

THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

His Excellency the Right Honourable EDWARD ROBERT LYTTON, BARON LYTTON of Knebworth in the County of Hertford and a Baronet, Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor General of India, and Grand Master, and First and Principal Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel O. T. Burne, C.S.I., Private Secretary.
Colonel G. Pomeroy Colley, C.B., Military Secretary.
Captain the Honourable G. Villiers, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain G. C. Jackson, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain Lord W. L. De la P. Beresford, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain J. Biddulph, Aide-de-Camp.
Surgeon-Major O. Barnett (Surgeon).

Lieutenant A. F. Liddell, Aide-de-Camp.
Lieutenant H. R. Rose, Aide-de-Camp.
Major H. P. Peacock, Commanding Viceroy's Body-guard.
Captain the Honourable C. Dutton, Assistant Quarter Master General.
Captain J. Bythesea, V.C., R.N., Consulting Naval Officer for the Marine Department.
Colonel J. C. P. Baillie, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Umballa Circle.
Captain T. Deane, Adjutant, Governor General's Body-guard.

VICEROY'S GUESTS.

Lord Donne. T. Cartwright, Esq., M.P. Viscount Brooke.

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

The Most Noble RICHARD PLANTAGENET CAMPBELL, G.C.S.I., Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George and its Dependencies.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Captain P. J. Hankin, R.N., Private Secretary.
Major George Bertie B. Hobart, R.A., Military Secretary.
Lieutenant G. R. Hadaway, R.A., Aide-de-Camp.
Honourable D. F. Carmichael, Secretary, Revenue Department.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. Mullins, R.A., Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and Joint-Secretary, Public Works Department.
C. P. Carmichael, Esq.
Surgeon-Major W. T. Martin.
Captain C. A. Porteous.
Captain R. Garth, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain F. A. Aylmer, Aide-de-Camp.
Lieutenant J. Gordon, Aide-de-Camp.

The Honourable Mr. J. G. Coleman, Additional Member of Council for making Laws and Regulations only.

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

His Excellency the Honourable SIR PHILIP EDMOND WODEHOUSE, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Captain J. P. E. Jervoise, 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, Military Secretary.
Captain C. Wodehouse, Private Secretary.
Lieutenant W. R. Le G. Anderson, Acting Aide-de-Camp.

Captain M. Fawkes, Aide-de-Camp.
Colonel J. A. M. Macdonald, Secretary, Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Departments.
Colonel Sir William Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B., Commissioner of Sind.
Major B. H. Pottinger, Assistant Quarter-Master General.
H. P. LeMesurier, Esq., C.S.I., Bombay Port Trust.
C. Gonne, Esq., C.S., Secretary, Political, Secret, Judicial, and Educational Departments.
Surgeon-Major C. S. Close.

BRITISH OFFICERS ATTACHED TO THE CHIEFS AND NOBLES OF BOMBAY.

Colonel W. C. Parr.
Captain G. E. Hancock.
Captain Simpson.
Captain Humphrey.
Mr. Fitzgerald.
Mr. Peile.
Dr. L. S. Bruce.
Captain G. C. Sartorius, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

His Excellency General Sir FREDERICK PAUL HAINES, K.C.B., Her Majesty's 104th Foot. He is also an Extraordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Preston, Military Secretary, Her Majesty's 44th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. Moore, Persian Interpreter.
Colonel C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B., Royal Artillery, Deputy Adjutant General.
Major-General P. S. Lumsden, C.B., C.S.I. (Aide-de-Camp to the Queen), Adjutant General in India.
Major-General Fred. S. Roberts, C.B., V.C., Royal Artillery, Quarter-Master General in India.
Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. Heathcote, S.C., Assistant Quarter-Master General.
Colonel H. LeGeyt Bruce, C. B., Royal Horse Artillery, on pension.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Brooke, late 109th Foot, Deputy Adjutant General.
Colonel G. C. Hatch, S.C., Judge Advocate General.
Surgeon-General J. H. Innes, C.B., Principal Medical Officer, British Forces in India.
Surgeon-Major J. Ogilvie, M.D., Secretary to the Surgeon-General, British Forces.
Colonel W. Gordon, S.C., Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry.
Colonel R. Baigrie, C.B., Bo.S.C., Officiating Commandant, 15th Bombay Native Infantry, Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor General of India. Is an honorary Aide-de-Camp.

Major H. Collett, S.C., Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General.
Major D. Robertson, Wing Officer, 44th Native Infantry.
Major H. Thompson, S.C., Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.
Major C. Case, S.C., Sub-Assistant Commissary General 1st Class.
Colonel T. H. Sibley, S.C., Deputy Commissary General, Umballa.
Major-General F. F. Maude, C.B., V.C., Her Majesty's Service (unattached). One in the Divisional Staff. Stationed at Allahabad.
Lieutenant Colonel W. Howey, doing duty at Morar, Provost Marshal, Imperial Assemblage.
Captain the Honourable J. S. Napier, 92nd (Gordon Highlanders).
Surgeon-Major A. F. Bradshaw, Surgeon to the Commander-in-Chief.
Captain H. G. Grant, 78th Foot, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain H. B. MacCall, 2-60th Foot, Extra Aide-de-Camp.
Captain H. S. Gough, 10th Hussars, Aide-de-Camp.
J. R. Cockerell, Esq.
Colonel C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B., Royal Artillery, Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery.
Honorary Major Shaikh Hidayat Ali, Khan Bahadur, Sirdar Bahadur, 45th Native Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.
Lieutenant Gough, Aide-de-Camp.
Major Kerr, Aide-de-Camp.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE MADRAS ARMY.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir NEVILLE BOWLES CHAMBERLAIN, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. (Did not attend, but was represented by Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart, C.B., Adjutant General, Madras Army.)

PERSONAL STAFF.

Lieutenant R. C. Wilson.
Lieutenant G. E. Money.
Captain W. Biscoe.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir CHARLES WILLIAM DUNBAR STANELEY, K.C.B.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Brigadier-General C. T. Aitchison.
Brigadier-General G. R. S. Furrows.
Major W. C. Justice.
Major G. A. Farse.
Captain W. W. Churd.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

Major-General the Honourable Sir H. W. NORMAN. K.C.B.

The Honourable Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Honourable Sir E. C. Bayley, C.S.I., K.C.S.I.
The Honourable Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Honourable Sir A. Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Honourable Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I.
The Honourable T. C. Hope, Additional Member.
The Honourable R. A. Dalyell, Additional Member.
His Highness Maharajah Iswariparshad Narayan Singh Bahadur, of Benares.
The Honourable Maharaja Sir Drigbijoy Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Balrampur.
The Honourable Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadur.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

The Honourable Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I.

PERSONAL STAFF.

C. E. Buckland, Esq., C.S., Private Secretary.
Captain J. S. Frith, R.A., Aide-de-Camp.
R. L. Mangles, Esq., C.S.,V.C., Magistrate and Collector, 1st Grade, Officiating as a Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
The Honourable H. Bell, C.S., Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Government Advocate. Member of the Legislative Council for making Laws and Regulations.
T. W. Gribble, Esq., C.S., Joint Magistrate, &c., 1st Grade; Officiating Post Master General, Bengal, 1st Grade.
J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., C.S., Opium Agent, Benares.
C. Sanderson, Esq., Solicitor to Government.
Dr. T. E. Charles, M.D., Professor, Midwifery, Medical College, in medical charge, Bengal Camp.
A. Money, Esq., C.S., C.B., Member of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, in the Department of Excise, &c., Director, Bank of Bengal.
Lord Henry Ulick Browne, Commissioner, Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divisions.
Colonel F. T. Haig, R.E., Joint Secretary, Government of Bengal, Irrigation Branch.
The Honourable Sir Stuart Hogg, Chairman of the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta and Commissioner of Police for the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, also Magistrate of Police, now Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.
Colonel J. E. T. Nicolls, R.E., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.
Ch. Theo. Metcalfe, Officiating Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and Chairman of the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta.
Major R. C. Money, Officiating Manager of the Durbhunga Estate.

Major J. G. Lindsay, R.E., temporary 2nd Grade Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Bengal Railway, Parbuttypore.
Lieutenant P. A. Buckland, Officiating 2nd Wing Subaltern, 39th Native Infantry.
Lieutenant D. C. Dean Pitt, R.A.
Lieutenant W. H. Frith, Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Major-General Charles Arthur Barwell, C.B., Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

The Honourable Sir G. E. W. COUPER, BART., K.C.S.I., C.B.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Captain G. W. Anson, S.C., Private Secretary.
Captain M. R. Spence, S.C., Aide-de-Camp.
R.M. Edwards, Esq., C.S., Commissioner, Rohilkund.
A. R. S. Pollock, C.S., Commissioner, Jhansi Division.
B. W. Colvin, Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.
Colonel A. Fraser, C.B., R.E., Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.
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William Sterling Halsey, Esq., C.S., Inspector-General of Registration and Commissioner of Excise and Stamps.
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George Ernest Ward, Esq., C.S., 1st Grade Magistrate, Ghazipore.
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The Honourable R. H. DAVIES, K.C.S.I.

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Captain J. C. Cautley, Aide-de-Camp.
Lepel Henry Griffin, C.S., Officiating Secretary, Government, Punjab.
Robert Eyles Egerton, C.S.I., Financial Commissioner.
Brigadier-General C.P. Keyes, C.B.
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Major-General Reynell George Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., Commissioner, Amritsur Division.
Colonel H. N. Miller, Under-Secretary, Police Department.
C. L. Tupper Esq., C.S., Officiating Under-Secretary, Government, North-Western Provinces.
J. B. Lyall, Settlement Commissioner, Derajat.
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The Honourable Justice CHARLES GURDON KEMBALL, C.S., Judge, High Court, Bombay.
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CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

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The Lord Bishop of Bombay.
The Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta.
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Reverend J. Adams, Chaplain.
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Reverend A. Hasburgh, „
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F. C. Daukes, Esq., Officiating Assistant Secretary, Foreign Department.
H. R. Cooke, Esq., Honorary Assistant Secretary, Foreign Department.
Colonel H. K. Burne, C.B., Secretary, Military Department.
A. O. Hume, Esq., Secretary, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.
R. B. Chapman, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary, Financial Department.
W. Stokes, Esq., Secretary, Legislative Department.
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Colonel C. H. Dickens, C.S.I., Secretary, Public Works Department.

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Bishop Andrew.

The Honourable J. Bullen Smith, C.S.I.
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Colonel Carnegy.
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Lieutenant A. F. Barrow, Quarter-Master, 12th Native Infantry.
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Dr. B. Pullen.
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Monsieur de Coutonly.

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Nipal,	Dr. J. Scully.
Oudh,	Captain A. Murray.
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Mysore,	Captain J. S. F. Mackenzie.

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Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, Lieutenant J. C. F. Gordon.
Burma, Captain H. Boileau.

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The Englishman.
The Indian Daily News.
The Statesman.
Friend of India.
The Pioneer.
The Indian Public Opinion.
Reuter's Agent.
The Madras Athenæum.
The Madras Times.
The Madras Mail.
The Times of India.
The Bombay Gazette.
The Delhi Gazette.
The Civil and Military Gazette.
The Himalaya Chronicle.
The Graphic of London.

NATIVE NEWSPAPERS.

The Hindoo Patriot, Calcutta.
The Indian Mirror, Calcutta.
The Jam Jehanuama, Calcutta.
The Umirta Bazar Patrika, Calcutta.
The Urdu Guide, Calcutta.
The Sadharani, Chinsurah.
The Dacca Prokash, Dacca.
The Bhagalpur Gazette, Bhagalpur.
The Koh-i-Noor, Lahore.
The Punjab Akhbar, Lahore.
The Akhbar-i-Aujuman, Lahore.
The Agra Akhbar, Agra.
The Oudh Akhbar, Lucknow.
The Nur-ul-Absar, Allahabad.
The Prabhakar, Bombay.
The Native Opinion, Bombay.
The Rast Goftar, Bombay.
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The Jam-i-Jamshed, Bombay.
The Bombay Samachar, Bombay.
The Kushful Akhbar, Bombay.
The Lawrence Gazette, Meerut.
The Kasi Patrika, Benares.
The Berar Samachar, Hyderabad.

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Captain F. W. MacMullen, Station Staff.

No. 6 Battery, 21st Brigade, Royal Artillery.

Captain R. A. Lanning.
Lieutenant H. S. Dawkins.
Lieutenant B. Duff.
Surgeon J. B. Wilson, M.D.

Head Quarters, Half Battalion, 62nd Foot.

Colonel W. J. Chads.
Major G. Hay.
Captain J. L. Kelly.
Captain G. S. Fraser.
Captain R. N. Greame.
Captain H. Jones.
Lieutenant H. M. Carter.
Lieutenant J. H. Bowhill.
Lieutenant J. F. Inglis.
Lieutenant F. C. Beatson.
Sub-Lieutenant S. C. Faulder.
Sub-Lieutenant C. E. L. Clarke.

33rd Native Infantry.

Lieut.-Col. J. T. Harris, Commanding.
Major T. W. Rutherford.
Captain S. C. MacTier.
Lieutenant C. T. Bingham.
Captain J. G. Kelly.
Lieutenant J. H. Sadler.
Surgeon E. R. Johnson.

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Artillery Division.—Head Quarters.

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Major C. E. Nairne, Assistant Adjutant General.
Lieutenant J. F. Rivett-Carnac, Assistant Quarter-Master General.
Lieutenant E G. Osborne, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General.
Colonel J. E. Michel, C.B., Commanding Royal Horse Artillery.
Colonel W. J. Gray, Commanding Field Artillery.
Captain G. R. Gambier, Brigade-Major.
Surgeon-Major E. Y. Kellett, Principal Medical Officer.
Colonel H. A. Taylor, Executive Commissariat Officer.
Lieutenant E. C. C. Sandys, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
Captain S. Gardiner, R.A.
Lieutenant E. Lloyd, Aide-de-Camp.

F Battery, F Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel David MacFarlan.
Lieutenant J. D. Snodgrass.
Lieutenant J. F. Harman.
Lieutenant E. R. Elles.
Surgeon-Major J. T. M. Symons.

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Major A. Dixon.
Captain Martelli.
Lieutenant R. A. C. King.
Lieutenant P. F. P. Hamilton.
Lieutenant E. G. Edwards.
Surgeon-Major J. Wilson, M.B.

D BATTERY, 8TH BRIGADE, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major F. E. Hadow.
Captain E. W. Nash.
Lieutenant R. Oakes.
Lieutenant A. C. Hansard.
Surgeon E. A. Mapleton.

F BATTERY, 8TH BRIGADE, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major D. S. Pemberton.
Lieutenant H. B. Jeffreys.
Lieutenant W. D. Garnett-Botfield.
Lieutenant E. A. Smith.
Surgeon-Major T. H. White, M.D.
Veterinary-Surgeon J. A. Woods.

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Captain J. Keith, R.A.
Lieutenant A. H. Whitehouse, R.A.
Lieutenant W. P. Thring, R.A.
Surgeon W. Keir, M.D.
Veterinary Surgeon C. Clayton.

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Major A. H. Davidson, Commanding.
Lieutenant H. A. Scott.
Lieutenant H. G. Weir.
Lieutenant H. Cortis.
Surgeon-Major H. A. Colan.
Veterinary-Surgeon F. F. Crawford.

No. 7 BATTERY, 21ST BRIGADE, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

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Captain H. Roberts.
Lieutenant H. T. Lugard.
Lieutenant H. J. Lyster.
Surgeon-Major J. Paxton, M.D.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

CAVALRY DIVISION—HEAD QUARTERS.

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Major S. de A. C. Clarke, 4th Hussars, Assistant Adjutant General.
Captain R. G. Kennedy, B.S.C., Assistant Quarter-Master General.
„ H. H. F. Gifford, 13th Hussars, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General.
Major N. R. Burlton, B.S.C., Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
Surgeon-Major H. F. Williams, M.D., Principal Medical Officer.
Major A. Schmid, Assistant Adjutant General, Oudh Division.
Colonel T. H. Chamberlain, B.S.C.
Lieutenant N. F. F. Chamberlain.
Captain H. S. Higginson, R.A., Aide-de-Camp.

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Captain H. R. Abadie, 9th Lancers, Brigade Major.

10TH (PRINCE OF WALES' OWN ROYAL) HUSSARS.

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Captain T. A. Quintin.
Captain B. A. Combe.
Lieutenant the Honourable J. P. Napier.
Lieutenant W. F. Montresor.
Lieutenant J. P. Brabazon.
Lieutenant R. Tuite-Dalton.
Sub-Lieutenant W. E. Phillips.
Lieutenant P. F. Durham.
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Sub-Lieutenant E. M. L. Inman.
Riding Master C. Sandes.
Quarter-Master W. King.
Surgeon-Major W. Cattel.
Surgeon H. Cornish.
Surgeon E. A. H. Roe.
Veterinary Surgeon W. Appleton.

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Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. C. Simpson.
Major F. P. W. Freeman.
Captain D. Adamson.
Captain C. E. Harenc.
Lieutenant H. C. Lamb.
Surgeon J. L. Corbett, M.D.

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Captain G. Luck, 15th Hussars, Brigade-Major.

3RD MADRAS CAVALRY.

Colonel G. R. Phillips, Commanding.
Colonel G. H. M. Aynsley.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. Horsby.
Brevet Major H. C. Stevens.
Brevet Major T. H. T. Chalon.
Lieutenant W. H. McCausland.
Surgeon D. F. Bateman.

3RD PUNJAB CAVALRY.

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Major A. Vivian.
Major W. C. Anderson.
Captain J. D. Macpherson.
Lieutenant C. C. Egerton.
Lieutenant F. Mardall.
Surgeon-Major C. P. Costello.

3RD BRIGADE.—HEAD QUARTERS.

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15TH HUSSARS.

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Captain G. Luck.
Captain W. White.
Captain H. Hall.
Captain J. B. Symes-Bullen.
Captain G. D. F. Sulivan.
Lieutenant A. Smirke.
Lieutenant A. T. Middleton, Adjutant.
Lieutenant G. A. Webbe.
Lieutenant R. G. Sparman-Crawford.
Lieutenant H. L. Daly.
Sub-Lieutenant G. F. A. Gavin.
Sub-Lieutenant P. C. Reid.
Sub-Lieutenant the Honourable R. Leigh.
Sub-Lieutenant the Honourable A. Manners.
Pay-Master R. Sheehy.
Riding-Master D. N. Smith.
Surgeon-Major J. Warren.
Surgeon P. J. McQuaid, M.D.
Veterinary Surgeon C. W. Gillard.

10TH BENGAL LANCERS.

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Captain A. England, Officiating Commandant.
Captain D. M. Strong.
Captain H. C. Greenaway.
Lieutenant A. Burlton-Bennet.
Surgeon-Major G. V. Currie.

18TH BENGAL CAVALRY.

Major T. R. Davidson.
Major R. Wheeler.
Captain A. P. Broome.
Captain E. S. Neave.
Lieutenant G. L. R. Richardson.
Lieutenant W. H. F. Macmullen.

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1ST INFANTRY DIVISION.—DIVISIONAL HEAD-QUARTERS.

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Captain R. B. McEwen, 92nd Highlanders, Aide-de-Camp.
Major W. Galbraith, 85th Foot, Assistant Adjutant General.
Captain S. D. Barrow, 10th Bengal Lancers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.
Captain E. H. H. Collen, B.S.C., Deputy Assistant Adjutant.
Colonel S. Chalmers, Assistant Commissary General.
Captain A. F. Laughton, M.S.C., Deputy Assistant Commissary General
Surgeon-Major J. Hendley, Principal Medical Officer.

BRIGADE HEAD-QUARTERS.

Brigadier General M. A. S. Biddulph, C.B., Commanding.
Captain J. H. Tarleton, 54th Foot, Brigade Major.

VOLUNTEER BATTALION.

NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. Walton, Commanding.
Major Fitzroy Stephen, Rifle Brigade, Staff Officer.

BANGALORE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

Captain Leonard.
Lieutenant J. W. Hayes.

1ST PUNJAB VOLUNTEERS RIFLE CORPS.

Captain E. W. Trotter.
Lieutenant J. Lightfoot.
Lieutenant W. Mellor.

2ND PUNJAB VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Major F. Peterson.
Captain G. C. Caldecourt.
Lieutenant E. J. Chanter.
Lieutenant E. T. Anthony.
Captain H. R. Cooke, Visitor.
Lieutenant R. Francis, Visitor.
Lieutenant P. B. E. French, Visitor.
Lieutenant P. J. Coyne, Visitor.
Lieutenant J. Phelps, Visitor.
Sub-Lieutenant A. B. Wilson, Visitor.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.

Major R. C. Sterndale.
Captain J. Bruce.
Captain F. G. Teale.
Pay-Master J. Binning.
Lieutenant W. H. Clarke.
Lieutenant E. M. Lewis.
Lieutenant H. Pratt.
Lieutenant J. T. Siddons.
Quarter-Master H. Hallet.
Surgeon J. Bourke.
Lieutenant and Adjutant C. Roberts.

EAST INDIA RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

Captain J. Huntley.
Lieutenant A. B. Langham.
Lieutenant A. W. Rendell.

2ND SEIKH INFANTRY.

Major J. J. Boswell.
Major H. M. Pratt.
Captain J. B. Slater.
Captain F. E. Hastings.
Captain W. O. Thompson.
Surgeon Robinson.

23RD PUNJAB PIONEERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Currie, Commanding.
Captain A. D. Anderson.
Captain H. Paterson.
Captain S. V. Gordon.
Lieutenant A. E. Jones.
Surgeon-Major E. Taylor.
Surgeon J. P. Freyer.

2ND BRIGADE, 1ST INFANTRY DIVISION.—BRIGADE HEAD QUARTERS.

Brigadier-General F. G. Kempster, M.S.C., Commanding.
Captain W. Coningham, M.S.C., Brigade-Major.

39TH FOOT.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. F. Dixon, Commanding 39th Regiment.
Local Major J. G. Smyth.
Captain O. J. Bradford.
Local Major J. Sharples.
Captain J. B. Keith.
Lieutenant A. G. W. Malet.
Lieutenant C. P. Egerton.
Lieutenant R. C. A. Beatty, Officiating Adjutant.
Local Captain J. C. S. Irving.
Lieutenant H. Chevers.
Lieutenant C. S. Cumberland.
Lieutenant E. W. Conran.
Lieutenant R. B. Rudyerd.
Lieutenant S. W. T. Roberts.
Lieutenant P. Farrer.
Sub-Lieutenant H. J. J. Kentish.
Sub-Lieutenant F. C. Dunlop.
Pay-Master J. G. Hamilton.
Quarter-Master J. Jobberns.
Surgeon-Major K. W. Crey.
Surgeon G. C. Purcell.

9TH NATIVE INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Hawes.
Captain F. F. J. Toke.
Captain R. Anstruther Price.
Captain H. L. Young.
Lieutenant H. O. Woodhouse.
Surgeon A. H. Williams, M.B.
Lieutenant A. T. Weller.

20TH MADRAS NATIVE INFANTRY.

Colonel L. W. Buck, Commanding.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. G. Palmer.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. D. Plowden.
Captain G. Randell.
Captain W. G. Sharp.
Captain J. O. Goldie.
Captain O. Bradshaw.
Surgeon J. Backhouse.

3RD BRIGADE, 1ST INFANTRY DIVISION.—BRIGADE HEAD QUARTERS.

Brigadier-General H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., Commanding.
Captain G. C. Gregory, 3rd Ghoorkhas, Brigade-Major.

2ND BATTALION, 60TH ROYAL RIFLES.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Montgomery.
Major C. Ashburnham.
Local Major J. Charley.
Captain G. H. Trotman.
Captain R. Chalmer.
Captain W. Tilden.
Lieutenant W. Forster.
Lieutenant T. P. Lloyd.
Lieutenant C. Hope.
Lieutenant W. S. Anderson.
Lieutenant F. S. Marsham.
Lieutenant N. More-Nisbitt.
Lieutenant E. A. Sandford.
Sub-Lieutenant Lord F. Fitzgerald.
Sub-Lieutenant R. E. Golightly.
Sub-Lieutenant A. Davidson.
Surgeon-Major F. A. Turton.
Surgeon C. Charlesworth.
Quarter-Master W. Holmes.

2ND GHOORKHAS.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Macintrye, V.C. Commanding.
Captain A. Battye.
Lieutenant W. P. Newall.
Lieutenant H. S. Wheatley.
Lieutenant R. C. Hadow.
Lieutenant A. G. F. Browne.
Surgeon W. E. Griffiths.

3RD GHOORKHA REGIMENT.

Colonel A. Paterson, Commanding.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. A'Garden.
Captain G. C. Gregory.
Captain R. E. K. Money.
Lieutenant C. Pulley.
Surgeon-Major G. M. Govan, M.D.

2ND INFANTRY DIVISION.—HEAD QUARTERS.

Major-General the Honourable A. E. Hardinge, C.B.
Captain H. Langtry, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain H. A. Bushman, 9th Lancers, Extra Aide-de-Camp.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. R. Chester, Assistant Adjutant-General.
The Rev. J. Adams, Chaplain.
Captain M. J. King-Harman.
Lieutenant G. D. Stawell, 11th Foot, Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master General.
Captain H. de V. Hunt, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General.
Surgeon-Major J. A. Hutchinson.
Captain Turner, Assistant Adjutant-General, Musketry, 3rd Circle.
Major Saunders, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Bombay, S.C.
Colonel C. S. Lane, Assistant Commissary-General, Visitor.
——— Balie, Esq., Member of Council, Bombay, Visitor.
Colonel Horne, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, Visitor.
Major Newton Barton, 25th Native Infantry, Visitor.
Captain Steel, 25th Native Infantry, Visitor.

1ST BRIGADE, 2ND INFANTRY DIVISION.—BRIGADE HEAD QUARTERS.

Brigadier-General H. R. Browne, Commanding.
Captain F. W. Collis, B.S.C., Brigade-Major.

59TH FOOT.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. de Montmorency.
Major J. S. P. Clarke.
Captain R. S. Shinkwin.
Captain L. A. Powys.
Captain D. T. Chisholm.
Captain E. H. Sartorious.
Lieutenant W. P. Lawlor.
Lieutenant J. T. A. Drought.
Lieutenant J. F. Irwin.
Lieutenant A. D. Worgan.
Lieutenant M. W. Battye.
Lieutenant A. G. Leonard.
Lieutenant S. Watson
Sub-Lieutenant H. A. B. Boulderson.
Sub-Lieutenant C. C. Hodgkinson.
Quarter-Master J. Rowland.
Surgeon-Major J. Robinson.
Surgeon F. S. Young.

28TH NATIVE INFANTRY.

Colonel W. C. Hamilton, Commanding.
Captain G. S. Hills.
Captain H. S. Marshall.
Captain F. A. S. D'Acosta de St. Laurent.
Captain F. R. A. Brown-Constable.
Lieutenant C. J. Dennys.
Lieutenant A. R. Porter.
Surgeon-Major R. T. Lyons.
Surgeon M. R. Murphy.

39TH NATIVE INFANTRY.

Major F. Gellie, Commanding.
Captain H. O. Cumberlege.
Captain E. M. Forbes.
Lieutenant A. T. Banon.
Surgeon G. Bomford.

2ND BRIGADE, 2ND INFANTRY DIVISION.—BRIGADE HEAD QUARTERS.

Brigadier-General R. Phayre, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.
Lieutenant W. Cooke Collis, 83rd Foot, Brigade-Major.
Lieutenant T. H. Peckham, 3rd Hussars, Orderly Officer.

63RD FOOT.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Hughes.
Major W. F. F. Gordon.
Captain C. E. Terrot.
„ F. W. Day.
„ H. M. Parkerson.
„ C. J. Ryan.
„ R. W. Bastow.
Lieutenant W. F. Nuthal.
„ H. R. Cook.
Lieutenant G. L. Garstin.
„ J. G. C. Robotham.
Sub-Lieutenant W. Tenison.
„ A. G. B. Stubbs.
Pay-Master F. Piper.
Adjutant W. Palmer, Lieutenant.
Quarter-Master H. Stokes.
Surgeon-Major J. B. Hannah.
Surgeon W. C. Grant.

16TH BOMBAY NATIVE INFANTRY.

Colonel W. L. Cahusac, Commanding.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Iredell.
Major W. G. Trevor.
Captain J. T. Carruthers.
Captain J. R. Watson.
Lieutenant F. G. T. Welch.
„ W. C. Aslett.
Surgeon W. C. Kiernander.

24TH BOMBAY NATIVE INFANTRY.

Colonel J. H. Henderson, Commanding.
„ J. H. S. Pierce.
Major J. Barras.
Captain Hay.
Lieutenant W. H. Lyster.
„ W. J. Morse.
„ A. A. Pearson.
Surgeon Lucas.

3RD BRIGADE, 2ND INFANTRY DIVISION.—BRIGADE HEAD QUARTERS.

Brigadier-General O. E. Rothney, C.S.I. | Major Keogh, 12th Foot, Brigade-Major.

92ND HIGHLANDERS.

Major G. S. White, Commanding.
„ J. C. Hay.
Captain G. K. McCallum.
„ H. F. Cotton.
„ P. F. Robertson.
„ A. D. Macgregor.
„ F. R. Darvall.
„ R. H. Oxley.
Lieutenant D. F. Gordon.
„ C. W. H. Douglas.
„ S. A. Menzies.
„ W. H. Dick-Cunyngham.
Lieutenant J. S. M. Hamilton.
„ St. J. W. Forbes.
„ W. A. Scott.
„ E. Gilpin Brown.
„ W. C. Boyd.
„ F. F. Ramsay.
Sub-Lieutenant E. C. Bethune.
Major and Pay Mr. J. D. Swinburne.
Quarter-Master J. Bignell.
Surgeon A. F. Ratigan.
Surgeon F. Lyons, M.D.

12TH NATIVE INFANTRY.

Colonel R. H. Price, Commanding.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. Macdonald.
Captain H. S. Anderson.
„ A. Oldham.
Lieutenant A. F. Barrow, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General.
Captain A. G. Hartshorne.
Lieutenant J. W. E. Angelo.
Surgeon F. J. Tuohy, M.D.

40TH NATIVE INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Dandridge.
Major H. Morton.
Captain J. Fraser.
Lieutenant H. D. Hutchinson.
Dr. W. E. B. Moynan.
Lieutenant B. Briscoe.
„ G. A. Collins.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

DETACHMENT OF FOUR COMPANIES OF SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Captain B. Blood, R. E., Commanding.
„ W. North, R.E.
Lieutenant L. F. Brown, R.E.
„ P. Haslett, R.E.
„ E. Blunt, R.E.
„ M. N. Hobday, R.E.
Lieutenant M. C. Barton, R.E.
„ J. C. Campbell, R.E.
„ the Hon. M. G. Talbot, R.E.
„ E. S. E. Childers, R.E.
„ J. Hare, R.E.
Surgeon S. Borah.

A BATTERY, C BRIGADE, ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. M. FitzGerald.
Captain R. G. S. Marshall.
„ H. J. O. Walker.
„ R. E. Mundy.
Lieutenant P. Hussey.
Surgeon-Major F. R. Hogg.
Veterinary Surgeon J. J. Philips.

11TH HUSSARS.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Annesley.
Major A. P. Garnett.
Captain R. J. Somers, Bt.-Maj.
„ E. S. Rivett-Carnac.
„ St. J. S. Taylor.
„ F. de Grissell.
„ J. D. H. Stewart.
Lieutenant E. E. Lushington.
„ J. C. Kinchant.
„ C. V. Verelst.
„ L. Thomson, Adjutant.
Lieutenant K. Barrowes.
„ M. A. Close.
„ A. B. Hayley.
„ Lord E. B. Talbot.
Sub-Lieutenant H. D. Willock.
Quarter-Master E. Frayling.
Veterinary Surgeon C. Percival.
Surgeon-Major A. F. S. Clarke.
„ „ W. Whiten.
Surgeon N. Mcreery.

3RD (QUEEN'S OWN) REGIMENT, BOMBAY LIGHT CAVALRY.

Major C. E. Stack, Officiating Commandant.
Major A. P. Currie.
Captain J. F. Willoughby.
Captain W. M. Stevens.
Lieutenant H. P. Young.
Surgeon-Major C. J. F. S. McDowall.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ESCORT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

Brigadier-General R. Hume, C.B., Commanding.
Captain W. R. Hamilton, 4th Bengal Cavalry, Brigade-Major.
Surgeon-Major J. Tulloch, Principal Medical Officer.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S BODY-GUARD.

Brevet-Major H. P. Peacock, Commanding.
Captain T. Deane, Adjutant.

BODY-GUARD OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Major J. M. C. Galloway, Commanding.
Lieutenant C. H. Simpson, Adjutant.
Surgeon A. L. Hackett.

1ST BATTALION, 6TH FOOT.

Lieut.-Col. T. L. Bell, Commanding.
Major L. B. Hole.
Major W. J. M. Crawford.
Captain A. Austin.
Captain C. W. H. Wilson.
Captain J. B. Hopkins.
Captain A. R. A. Collis.
Lieutenant A. W. Whitworth.
Lieutenant F. L. Grundy.
Lieutenant F. Longbourne.
Lieutenant E. A. Ball, Adjutant.
Lieutenant R. J. Doyne.
Lieutenant E. H. Corse-Scott.
Lieutenant E. J. Winnington-Ingram.
Lieutenant St. G. J. Rathborne.
Lieutenant T. G. Lumsden.
Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay.
Sub-Lieutenant C. E. Pollock.
Sub-Lieutenant E. M. Eyre.
Major W. Wastell, Pay-Master.
Quarter-Master G. Beedle.
Surgeon-Major E. F. O'Leary.
Surgeon E. Exham.
Surgeon B. W. Wellings.

11TH MADRAS NATIVE INFANTRY.

Lieut.-Col. D. G. S. St. J. Grant.
Major H. G. Symons.
Captain C. Curtois.
Captain F. J. F. Munro.
Captain C. H. Sheppard.
Surgeon C. A. Harvey.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. W. Considine.
Mr. H. M. Mehta.
Mr. J. H. Smith.
Mr. C. E. Charde.
Mr. R. P. Grice.
Mr. D. Phillips.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. A. J. Wallace, Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government.
Major H. Tellowes, Superintendent, Railway Transport Arrangements.

MAGISTRATES.

Captain A. Rennick, in Magisterial charge of Camps.
Captain G. E. Macpherson, in Magisterial charge of Camps.

MEDICAL OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF HOSPITAL CAMPS, &C.

Surgeon-Major D. S. Smith.
Surgeon-Major W. Nash.
Deputy Surgeon-General E. B. Tuson.
Surgeon-Major W. Eldowes.
Surgeon E. O'Sullivan.
Surgeon B. B. Connolly.
Surgeon G. J. H. Evatt.
Surgeon W. R. Murphy.

POLICE.

Colonel H. N. Miller, Inspector-General of Police.
Captain E. Newbery, Personal Assistant to Inspector-General.
Mr. W. Goldney, 2nd Assistant to Inspector-General.
Colonel J. C. P. Baillie, Deputy Inspector-General.
Captain L. H. E. Tucker, District Superintendent.
Mr. A. Lumarchand, District Superintendent.
Mr. J. Hammond, District Superintendent.
Captain R. C. Nicholetts, District Superintendent.
Mr. G. A Browne, Assistant Superintendent.
Ibrahim Khan, Khan Bahadoor, Assistant Superintendent.
Mr. A. C. Plowden, District Superintendent.
Mr. D. E. McCraeken, Assistant Superintendent.
Major O. Menzies, Deputy Inspector-General.
Mr. W. H. Merces, District Superintendent.
Mr. H. W. Jackson, District Superintendent.
Mr. G. F. Taylor, District Superintendent.
Mr. D. A. Turnbull, Assistant Superintendent.
Mian Shere Singh, Assistant Superintendent.
Mohamed Resheed, Assistant Superintendent.
Captain C. H. Ewart, Deputy Inspector-General.
Captain E. C. O'Bryen Horsford, District Superintendent.
Mr. C. Brown, District Superintendent.
Mr. H. Beck, District Superintendent.
Mr. H. Reid, Assistant Superintendent.
Mr. C. Hastings, Assistant Superintendent.
Mr. J. Tuiling, Assistant Superintendent.
Mr. Haslett, District Superintendent.
Mr. Rotton, Assistant Superintendent.
Mr. J. P. Warburton, District Superintendent in charge of Detectives.
Mr. Lala Kanhya Lal, Assistant Superintendent, Quarter-Master.
Captain V. W. Tregear, in charge of Bazaar.
Conductor B. Revell, Barrack-Master.
Mr. J. Pope, Barrack Sergeant.
Mr. T. Fisher, Barrack Sergeant.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Colonel J. KERR, Principal Executive Commissariat Officer.

Lieutenant C. M. Keighly.
Lieutenant C. Owens.
Conductor Hannon.
Sub-Conductor Stevens.
Sub-Conductor Sharpe.
Sergeant Waters.
Sergeant Charters.
Sergeant Mercer.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. A. Beadon.
Mr. G. E. Chalke.
Mr. T. H. Cotter.
Mr. C. E. O'Donnell.
Mr. W. A. Curren.
Mr. J. M. Hart.

PART II.

NATIVE RULING CHIEFS AND NOTABLES.

HYDERABAD.

His Highness Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahádúr, Nizam and Subadar of Hyderabad and the Deccan.

Caste—Sayyid, or Member of the same race as the Prophet Mahammed.

Titles, etc.—Sipah-Salar: Muzaffar-ul-Mumalik: Rustam-i-Dauran: Aristu-e-Zaman: Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahádúr: Fathih Jung: Nizam-ud-Dowla: Nizam-ul-Mulk: Asaf Jah, and receives a salute of 21 guns. Is now 10 years of age.

Area—About 98,000 square miles.

Population—About nine millions of inhabitants.

Revenue—£3,031,000 annually.

Political Officers and Staff.

Colonel Sir R. J. Meade, K.C.S.I., Resident.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Clay.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. Nembhard.
Colonel F. Alexander.
Captain J. H. Trevor.
Surgeon-Major J. Law.
Senior Apothecary R. Mayberry.
Major A. C. Havelock, Commanding Escort.
Captain Clarke.
Mr. Oliphant.
Mr. Kroker.
Mr. S. D'Costa.

Nobles and Native Gentlemen.

Nawáb Sir Salar Jung Bahádúr, G.C.S.I., Prime Minister.

Nawáb Vikar-ul-Omrah Bahádúr, has charge of a portion of Paegah Troops.

Rájah Narendhár Persád, Bahádúr, Peshcár or Assistant to Minister; grandson of Rajah Chundoo Láll.

Nawáb Motashum-ud-Dowlah, Bahádúr, no office; Nawáb Amir-i-Kabir's elder nephew.

Nawáb Bashir-ud-Dowlah, Bahádúr, Judicial Minister, younger nephew of Amir-i-Kabir.

Nawáb Kurshid Jah, Bahádúr, no office ; Nawáb Vikar-ul-Omrah's eldest son.
Nawáb Ikbal-ud-Dowlah, Bahádúr, no office ; second son of above.
Nawáb Zafar Jung, Bahádúr, no office ; grandson of Vikar-ul-Omrad, Bahádúr.
Nawáb Imám Jung, Bahádúr, no office ; grandson of Vikar-ul-Omrah, Bahádúr.
Nawáb Shamshir Jung, Bahádúr, Police Minister.
Nawáb Shahab Jung, Bahádúr, Minister of Public Works, Education, &c.
Nawáb Nizam Yąr Jung, Bahádúr, no office ; brother-in-law of the Minister.
Nawáb Mir Láik Ali Khan, Bahádúr, no office ; Minister's son.
Nawáb Mir Saádat Ali Khan, Bahádúr, no office ; Minister's second son.
Thaháneat Yáwar-ud-Dowlah, holds a confidential office about young Nizam, entrusted by late Nizam as reporter of Palace news to the Minister.
Urselan Jung, Bahádúr, Grandson of the late Minister Rukan-ud-Dowlah.
Sáed Dowlah, Bahádúr, Nazim of Hyderabad.
Sulimán Yar Jung, Bahádúr, Grandson of Nur-ul-Omrah.
Rajah Gunga Pershad, son of Rajah Nanack Baksh. Holds the office of Sadr Talukdar in the Nizam's Government, Custom's Department.

Mustakam Jung, Bahádúr.
Jkram Jung, Bahádúr.
Kuwath Jung, Bahádúr.
Kadir Jung, Bahádúr.
Thámtan Jung, Bahádúr.
Sháh Sowar Jung, Bahádúr.
Moulvie Musi-u-Zaman Khan Sahib.
Yehsam-ood-Dowlah, Bahádúr.
Soolaman Yar Jung, Bahádúr.
Saram Jung, Bahádúr.
Wursalang Jung, Bahádúr.
Mukaddam Jung, Bahádúr.
Kamkam-ud-Dowlah, Bahádúr.
Bark Jung, Bahádúr.
Agá Mirza Beg Khan Sahib.
Syed Ibrahim Beg Khan Sahib.
Rajah Gopal Rao.
Mahomed Muzaffer-ud-din Sahib.
Mahomed Ali Hakim.
Musi-ud Dowran Khan, Bahádúr.
Hakeem Ghulám Dastagir.
Mahomed Moizooddeen Sahib.
Syed Hoosain Belgramee.
Mir Tahavoor Ali Sahib.
Mir Riasat Ali Sahib.
Mahomed Siddeek Sahib.
Saiad Abdool Vahav Sahib.
Saiad Baker Ali Khan Sahib.
Mir Nasir Ali.
Meer Abid Ali.
Girdharee Parsad.
Siddee Umber.

BARODA.

His Highness Maharaja Syaji Rao Bahádúr, Gaekwar of Baroda.
Caste—Mahratta.
Title, etc.—Sena Khas Khel Shamsher Bahádúr. Receives a salute of 21 guns, and is now 13 years of age.
Area—4,399 square miles.
Population—About two millions of inhabitants.
Revenue—£1,150,000 annually.
Her Highness the Maharanee Jumnabai, adoptive mother of His Highness.

POLITICAL OFFICER AND STAFF.

Philip Sandys Melvill, Esq., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda.
Captain G. E. Money.
Mr. R. D'Cruz.

NOBLES AND NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Sir T. Madava Rao, K.C.S.I., Dewan.
Mir Kamaloodin Hussain Khan, Nawab, and
Sur Soobha of the Contingent.
Mir Ibrahim Ali Khan, Sirdar.
Anand Rao Viswas Rao Maney, Sirdar, maternal uncle of His Highness.
Khasay Rao Sirkav, Sirdar, brother-in-law of His Highness.
Jugdeva Rao Jugtab, Sirdar, brother-in-law of His Highness.
Bulwant Rao Manay, Sirdar, uncle of Her Highness the Maharanee.
Dowlut Rao Manay, Sirdar, uncle of Her Highness the Maharanee.
Anand Rao Gaekwar, Sirdar, brother of His Highness.
Bulwant Rao Ghatkay, Sirdar.
Vinayek Rao Kirtane, Naib Dewan.
Chintamon Rao, Muzumdar, Durukdar.
Madho Rao Ramchandra, Furnavis.
Rughoonath Rao, Durbar Vakeel.
Ganpat Rao Mahajan, Palace Kumdar.

MYSORE.

His Highness Maharaja Cham Rajendra Wadiar Bahádúr of Mysore.

Caste—Yadu or Yadwa tribe, akin to Rajput caste.

Title—His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore is an adopted son of the deceased Maharaja. He is 15 years of age. Receives a salute of 21 guns.

Area—29,325 square miles.

Population—5,055,412.

Revenue—£1,094,968.

POLITICAL OFFICERS AND STAFF.

C. B. Saunders, Esq., C.B., Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg.
Colonel Newton.
Colonel H. Le G. Bruce, C.B., R.H.A.
Surgeon-Major J. Henderson, M.D.
Captain F. A. Wilson.
Lieutenant R. Owen.

NOBLES AND NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Gopalraj Urs, brother to His Highness.
Soobramaniyaraj Urs, brother to His Highness.
Basappaji Urs, brother-in-law to His Highness.
Dalwai Devaraj Urs, representative of the Mysore Dalwai family.
{ Nanjraj Urs, / Balraj Urs, } are closely related to His Highness.
Virappaji Urs, a relation of His Highness.
Nanjundraj Urs, a relation of His Highness.
Mr. C. Ranga Charlu, controller of the household of His Highness.
Mr. Ramaswamy.
Mr. Nursamienga.

CENTRAL INDIA.

GWALIOR.

His Highness Maharajah Jayaji Rao Scindia, Bahádúr, G.C.S.I., of Gwalior.

Caste—Mahratta.

Title, etc.—His Highness Maharaja Scindia, G.C.S.I., receives a salute of 21 guns: is now 43 years old: he succeeded by adoption in 1843; he displayed great courage and loyalty in 1857.

Area—33,119 square miles.

Population—2,500,000 inhabitants.

Revenue—£1,200,000.

NOBLES AND NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Sir Gunput Rao, K.C.S.I., Dewan.
General Bapoo Sahib Awhad.
Ranoji Rao Scindia.
Vithul Rao Scindia.
Shunkur Rao Gursod.
Bapoo Sahib.
Tatia Sahib Khanwalkur.
Suntoba Dada Sahib.
Ahsanaly Sahib.
Major Kashee Rao Soorway.
Captain Shumsher Khan.

INDORE.

His Highness the Maharaja Tukaji Rao Holkar, Bahádúr, G.C.S.I., of Indore.

Caste—Mahratta, of the Holkar family.

Title, etc.—His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, G.C.S.I.: receives a salute 21 guns; is now 43 years of age; an able chief with well-known characteristics: he is the second son of Bhac Holkar, selected and placed on the guddee in 1844 by the British Government in succession to Khunda Rao, who died, unmarried and heirless, after a brief rule of a few months.

Area—8,075 square miles.

Population—635,450 inhabitants.

Revenue—£500,000 annually.

Nobles and Native Gentlemen.

Sivaji Rao Holkar, elder son.
Yeshwunt Rao Holkar, younger son.
Sir Kashee Rao Dadas, K.C.S.I.
Ram Rao Narain, Dewan.
R. Rugoonath Rao, Minister.
Bhowani Sing Sur Nabut.
Rai Nanuck Chund.
Khuman Sing, Buxee.
Colonel Sukharam Martund.
Bapoo Sahib Bandey.
Appa Sahib Holkar.
Govind Rao, Treasurer.
Ramchunder Vithul.
Wamon Rao.
Mahomed Azeem Khan.
Kanoojee Goond.
Sukaram Gopal.
Sudasheo Upadhia.
Moolvie Sudur-ud-din.
Bhikajee Shibnawis.
Madho Rao, Doctor.
Kunhya Lal.
Bapoojee Madho.
Sukharam.

BHOPAL.

Her Highness Nawab Shah Jehan Begum, G.C.S.I., of Bhopal.

Caste—Afgan, of the Mirazi Khel tribe.

Title, etc.—Her Highness the Nawab Shah Jehan Begum: receives a salute of 19 guns; is now 37 years of age; her second husband Mahomed Suddiah Hoossain recognized by the British Government as consort of the Begum under the title of Nawab: succeeded in 1844 her father Nawab Jahangeer Mahomed Khan, but resigned her claim in favour of the widow mother Secunder Begum, who ruled ably till her death in 1868. A firm and faithful ally of the British Crown.

Area—8,200 square miles.

Population—769,200 inhabitants.

Revenue—£268,340 annually.

Nobles and Native Gentlemen.

Nawab Sadik Hussein Khan.
Munshi Jumal-u-din Mudar-ul-Maban.

REWAH.

His Highness Maharaja Raghuraj Sing, Bahádúr, G.C.S.I., of Rewah.
Caste—Chuttree, a Baghel Rajpoot.
Title, etc.—His Highness the Maharaja Bahádúr, G.C.S.I: receives a salute of 19 guns; is now 52 years of age; succeeded in 1834 Bishonath Sing, son and successor of Joy Sing Deo, and is the thirty-first Rajah in succession. For services in 1857 the British Government conferred on him the Districts of Sohagpore and Amarkantak.
Area—13,000 square miles.
Population—2,035,000 inhabitants.
Revenue—£250,000 annually.

Noble and Native Gentleman.

Rundimon Sing, Dewan.

DHAR.

Rajah Anand Rao Puar, of Dhar.
Caste—Rajpoot.
Title, etc.—Rajah Anand Rao Puar: receives a salute of 15 guns; is now 33 years of age. Puar family claims descent from the famous Vikramaditta of ancient history. The state was confiscated for rebellion in 1857, but subsequently restored to the present chief, then a minor.
Area—2,500 square miles.
Population—150,000 inhabitants.
Revenue—£80,000 annually.

Nobles and Native Gentlemen.

Gopal Viswas Rao Karbari.
Govind Viswas Rao.
Mahadik Sahib.
Baba Pathrekar.
Bandey Sahib.
Damodhur Punth.
Ram Bhao.
Guneish Shastree.
Pooranik.
Balum Bhut.
Bhao Sahib Mungekur.

DEWAS (Junior Branch).

Rajah Narain Rao Puar of Dewas (Junior Branch).
Caste—Rajpoot: the purity of the race has been lost by intermarriage with Mahrattas.

RATLAM.

Rajah Jaswant Sing, of Ratlam.
Caste—Rajput.
Title, etc.—Rajah Jaswant Sing receives a salute of 13 guns, is now 16 years of age, and is considered the principal Rajpoot leader in Western Malwa.
Area—1,200 square miles.
Population—100,000 inhabitants.
Revenue—£130,000 annually.

Nobles and Native Gentlemen.

Mir Shahamat Ali, Khan Bahádur, C.S.I., Political Agent and Superintendent.
Thakoor Mán Sing.
Maharajah Umletha.
Thakoor Takhat Sing.
Munir-u-din.

SAMPTHAR.

Rajah Hindupat, Bahádur of Sampthar.
Caste—
Title, etc.—Rajah Hindupat Bahádur receives a salute of 11 guns; is now 53 years of age; the present Chief is insane, and has had no part in the management of the State since 1855.
His son, Raja Bahádur, aged 32, manages three-quarters of the State; and the Ranee, wife of the Chief, manages the remaining quarter, and has charge of her insane husband at Amrah.
Area—175 square miles.
Population—108,000 inhabitants.
Revenue—£40,000 annually.

CHIRKARI.

Máhárája Jae Sing Deo Bahádúr, of Chirkári.
Caste—Rajput, Boondela.
Title, etc.—Maharajah Dheeraj; receives a salute of 11 guns; is now 23 years of age; is the son of Rutton Sing, grandson of Bejey Bahádur, the first of Boondela Chiefs who submitted to the authority of the British Government. The present Chief was a child when his father died (1860). He succeeded to full power in July, 1874.
Area—861 square miles.
Population—121,000 inhabitants.
Revenue—£50,000 annually.

Nobles and Native Gentlemen.

Shaik Mahomed Usman, Minister.
Chiman Rao.
Lyakut Hussein.

PANNA.

Mahárájá Sir Ruddar Partáp Sing, Bahádur, K.C.S.I., of Pánna.
Caste—Rajput, Boondela.
Title, etc.—Mahárájá, K.C.S.I.; receives a salute of 13 guns; is now 28 years of age; he is intelligent and well disposed to improvement; a good amateur photographer.
Area—2,555 square miles.
Population—183,000 inhabitants.
Revenue—£50,000 annually.

CHATTERPUR.

Ráját Bishennáth Sing, Bahádur, of Chatterpur.
Caste—Puár.
Title, etc.—Raja Bishennáth Sing receives a salute of 11 guns; is now 10 years of age; son of Juggat Raj, the adopted son of Pertab Sing, and the grandson of his (Pertab Sing's) youngest brother.
Area—1,240 square miles.
Population—170,000 inhabitants.
Revenue—£25,000 annually.

AJEYGARH.

Mahárájá Ranjor Sing, Bahádur, Raja of Ajighur.
Caste—Rajpoot, Boondela.
Title, etc.—Maharajah Ranjor Sing receives a salute of 11 guns; is now 27 years of age; and is the illegitimate son of Mohiput Sing who died in 1853. Ranjor Sing succeeded in 1868. His recognition of succession was in 1859.
Area—802 square miles.
Population—53,000 inhabitants.
Revenue—£22,500 annually.

BIJAWAR.

Mahárájá Bhan Partap Sing, Bahádur, of Bijawar.
Caste—Rajput, Boondela.
Title, etc.—Maharajah Pertab Sing receives a salute of 11 guns; is now 33 years of age; is the son of Luchman Sing, who was the nephew of Ruttun Sing, who subscribed a deed of allegiance to refer disputes with his neighbours of all kinds for settlement to the British Government.
Area—920 square miles.
Population—102,000 inhabitants.
Revenue—£22,500 annually.

RULING CHIEFS NOT ENTITLED TO SALUTES.

BERONDA.

Rájá Rágibur Dial Sing, of Beronda.
Caste—Rajput, Rugbunsi.
Title, etc.,—Rájá Rágibur Dial receives a salute of 9 guns; is now 35 years of age, is the son of Tarrubjeet, who was the nephew of Mohun Sing, to whom our sunnund was given in 1807, confirming portion of ancestral territory retained during Maharatta invasion of country under Ali Bahadur.
Area—238 square miles.
Population—14,000 inhabitants.
Revenue—£2,800 annually.

PALDEO.

Chowbey Anrudh Sing, of Paldeo.
Caste—Hindu, Brahmin.
Title, etc.—Jagirdar Chowbey is now 38 years of age; succeeded his brother Mukund Sing who died in 1874. Is the son of Seo Persad who died in 1865.
Area—28 square miles.
Population—8,000 inhabitants.
Revenue—£2,000 annually.

ALIPURA.

Rao Chatarpáti, Jagirdar of Alipura.
Caste—Hindu, Puripur Rajput.
Title, etc.—Rao Chatarpáti is now 24 years of age, a descendant of Achud Sing, a Sirdar of Panna, who received Alipura Jahir from Maharajah Hinduput.
Area—85 square miles.
Population—15,000 inhabitants.
Revenue—£3,200 annually.

RAJGURH.

Nawab Moti Sing, *alias*, Mahomed Abdool Wasah Khan.
Caste—Originally an Umat Rajpoot. In 1871 he openly announced his conversion to the Mahomedan religion and relinquished the title of *Rawat*, which he inherited from his ancestors, on the title of Nawab being conferred on him in 1872.
Title, etc.—Conferred with the title of Nawab by the British Government in 1872, is now 62 years of age, his territory is tributary to Scindiah, to whom he pays to the British Government a tribute of Rs. 85,000 per annum. Scindiah has no voice in regulating succession in Rajgurh.
Area—642 square miles.
Population—75,742 inhabitants.
Revenue—£35,000 annually.

JIGNI.

Rao Laximan Sing, Jaghirdar of Jigni.
Caste—Hindu Boondela.
Title, etc.—Rao Laximan Sing Jaghirdar is now 15 years of age, is descended from Pudum Sing, one of the sons of Maharajah Chutter Sal, and the present Jagir is what remains of the portion originally assigned by his father.
Area—17 square miles.
Population—4,000 inhabitants.
Revenue—£1,400 annually.

RAJPOOTANA.

UDAIPUR OR MEYWAR.

His Highness the Mahárána Sajjan Singh of Udaipur.
Caste—Rajput of the Sesodea tribe of the family "Soorujbunsee."
Titles, etc.—His Highness the Maharana receives a salute of 21 guns, is now 18 years of age; succeeded Maharana Sumbhoo Singh, who died childless in 1874, and was adopted by the Maharanees with the consent of the nobles.
Area—11,614 square miles.
Population—1,161,400 inhabitants.
Revenue—£250,000 annually.

NOBLES AND NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Bedle Raoji.
Meje Rawatji.
Anand Rawatji.
Hamergarh Rawatji.
Tane Raj.
Pardhan.
Badle Kanwarji.
Parsoli Kanwarji.
Baba Taseh Singhi.
Mama Bukhtawar Singhji.
Banbore Ranwatji.
Siana.
Baterre Walonka Betta.
Doulutgarh Walonka Betta.
Boraj.
Karan Singhji.
Turkan.
Rathore Prathi Singhji.
Sangat.
Ara Ram Lalji.
Dudwaram Duarji.
Barith Chitar Bhujji.
Bedam Raoji.
Pursoli Raoji.
Karjali Babaji.
Lave Thakur.
Kelve Thakur.
Gogude Kanwarji.
Palri.
Kherabad Walonka Betta.
Mama Amar Singhji.
Kakárive.
Sampurawala.
Banram Walonka Betta.
Maturi.
Borajka Khera.
Jewana.
Chobhan Luchmunji.
Churawat Onarji.
Rathor Morji.
Dudwaran Sanwalji.
Bakhtawarji.

JAIPUR.

His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj Sewae Ram Sing Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of Jaipur.

Caste—Rajpoot of the Cuchwaha tribe, one of the thirty-six royal races of India claiming descent from Rama, king of Ajoodhya.

Titles, etc.—His Highness Srimadi Rajahye Hindoostan Raj Rajender Sree Maharaja Dheeraj, Bahadoor, G.C.S.I., receives a salute of 21 guns, and is now 43 years old; succeeded his father Joy Singh III, who died in 1835.

Area—15,250 square miles.

Population—1,995,000 inhabitants.

Revenue—£475,000 annually.

NOBLES AND NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Thakur Gobind Sing.
Thakur of Oonarah.
Rao Raja Seekar.
Thakur of Nawalgarh.
Rao Raja of Doolah.
Ranue Beejey Sing.
Rao Rajah Ketree.
Thakur of Digi.
Thakur Futteh Sing, *prime minister*.

JODHPUR OR MARWAR.

His Highness the Maharaja Jaswant Singh Bahádur, G.C.S.I., of Jodhpur.
Caste—Hindoo, Rajput of the Rhatore tribe.
Titles, etc.—His Highness the Maharaja was invested in person by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the title of G.C.S.I., at Calcutta, on January 1st, 1876. Receives a salute of 19 guns; is now 39 years of age; succeeded in 1873 his father Maharaja Tukht Singh, a loyal Chief, who did good service during the mutinies.
Area—35,670 square miles.
Population—About 2,000,000 inhabitants.
Revenue—£250,000 annually.

NOBLES AND NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Majaral Kishoor Sing Sahib.
Thakur Raipur.
Kaizullah Khan Sahib.
Maharaj Bahadur Sing Sahib.
Thakur Asob.
Wazir Alli.

BUNDI.

His Highness the Maharao Raja Ram Sing Bahadur, of Bundi.
Caste—A Chohan Rajput.
Titles, etc.—His Highness the Maharao Raja is entitled to a salute of 17 guns; is now about 66 years of age, and succeeded his father Maharos Rajah Bishen Singh in 1821.
Area—2,300 square miles.
Population—224,000 inhabitants.
Revenue—£80,000, exclusive of the estates of nobles and charitable grants.

NOBLES AND NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Arjan Sing.
Indur Sal.
Amrat Sal.
Durjan Sal.
Goburdhun Sing.
Hanot Sing.
Bhugwant Sing.

KARAULI.

His Highness the Mahárájá Jai Sing Pal Bahádur, of Karali.
Caste—A Rajput, at the head of the Jadon class.
Titles, etc.—Mahárájá Yarkul Chunder Bhal. Receives a salute of 17 guns; is now about 36 years of age, succeeded in 1869 his cousin Maharajah Madan Pal, who died childless, rendering excellent service to the British Government during the mutinies, for which the title of G.C.S.I. was conferred on him.
Area—1,870 square miles.
Population—About 124,060 inhabitants.
Revenue—£50,000 annually.

NOBLES AND NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Thakur Maluk Pal.
Nukar Pal.
Chowdri Sham Lal.
Jabedar Dhip Sing.
Jemadar Fazul Rasal Khan.
Injat Nath Pal.
Dewan Buldeo Sing.
Rajah Bahardur.
Thakur Surjan Pal.

BHURTPORE.

His Highness the Maharajah JASWANT SING BAHADUR, G.C.S.I. of Burtpore.
Caste—Jat.
Titles—
Receives a salute of 17 guns; is now 25 years of age; succeeded, in 1835, his father Maharajah Bulwunt Singh.
Area—1,974 square miles.
Population—743,710 inhabitants.
Revenue—£320,000 annually.

TONK.

His Highness the Nawáb MAHAMMAD IBRAHIM KHAN BAHADUR of Tonk.
Caste—A Patthan of the Bonair tribe.
Titles—His Highness the Nawáb Bahádur; receives a salute of 17 guns; is 25 years of age. Came to the Musnud in 1868, succeeding his father Nawáb Mahomed Ali Khan, who, in 1867, was deposed by a proclamation of the British Government for the treacherous assassination of 12 of the relatives and retainers of his principal feudatories.
Area—About 2,730 square miles.
Population—32,000 inhabitants.
Revenue—£110,000 annually.

NOBLES AND NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Sahibzadah Hafiz Mahomed Ibadullah.
Khan Sahib, Prime Minister.
Mahomed Ekram Khan.
Abdull Rahaman Khan.
Ahmad Khan.
Ahmad Ullah Khan.
Mahomed Khan (son of Mahomed Jaymal Khan).
Hamid Khan.
Abdul Rahim Khan.
Abdul Majid Khan.
Mahomed Shufi Ullah Khan.
Nuruddin Khan.
Ahmad Yar Khan.
Abdul Rayuf Khan.
Ahmad Ali Khan.
Abdulla Khan.
Mahomed Khan.
Mahomed Khan.
Hafiz Mahomed Inayatullah Khan.
Mahomed Khan (son of Abdul Karim Khan).
Hafiz Mahomed Ishak Khan.
Hafiz Abdul Wahab Khan.
Abdul Sumad Khan.
Abdullah Khan.
Mahomed Saiad Khan.
Mahomed Isfaud Yar Khan.
Imdad Ullah Khan.

KISHENGARH.

His Highness the Mahárájá PIRTHI SING BAHADUR of Kishengarh.
Caste—Rajput, the family being an offshoot from Jodhpur.
Titles—His Highness Mahárájá Dhiraj Bahádur; receives a salute of 17 guns; is 41 years of age; was adopted by Mahárájá Mokhun Sing (son of Kullian Singh), whom he succeeded in 1840.
Area—724 square miles.
Population—105,000 inhabitants.
Revenue—£30,000 annually.

ALWAR.

His Highness the Mahárão Rájá Mangal Sing Bahádur, of Alwar.
Caste—Rajput, of the Thanna family.
Titles, etc.—Mahárão Rájá.—Receives a salute of 15 guns; is 17 years of age; was elected in 1874 successor to Maharao Raja Sheodan Sing, who died without any legitimate heir, lineal or adopted.
Area—3,024 square miles.
Population—778,596 inhabitants.
Revenue—About £230,000 annually,
Mr. Thomas Heatherly, Deputy Collector.

NOBLES AND NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Thakur Sultan Sing of Thana.
Pundit Rup Narain.
Rao Gopal Sing.
Thakur Kerat Sing.
Thakur Hati Sing.
Ressaldar Bhopal Sing.
Thakur Mangal Sing, Member of State Council.
Thakur Beri Lal.
Thakur Baldeo Sing.
Bakshi Rao Har Buksh.
Ressaldar Umrao Sing.
Ressaldar Kaman Sing.
Khawas Sheo Baksh.

DHOLPUR.

His Highness the Mahárája Ráná Nehal Sing Báhádur, of Dholphur.
Caste—A Ját of the Bumrowlia family, established in 1195, near Agra.
Titles, etc. — Official designation. — Raees-ood-dowla, Sipadar-ul-mulk, Maháráj Dhiraj Sri Sewai Rana, Lokendar Bahadur, Dilar Jung, Jeydeo. Is entitled to a salute of 15 guns: aged 13 years; succeeded in 1873 his grandfather Mahárána Bhagwant Sing, who was steady in his attachment to the British Government, and on whom, after the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, Her Majesty the Queen was pleased to confer the title of K.C.S.I.
Area—1,660 square miles.
Population—About 193.000 inhabitants.
Revenue—£110,000 annually.

NOBLES AND NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Kanwar Hardeo Sing.
Lalu Lachman Sing.
Jemadar Umar Khan.
Zenu Deen.
Lalu Narain Sing.

JHALAWAR.

His Highness the Mahárája Rana Zalim Sing Báhádur, of Jhalawar.
Caste—Rajput of the Burwan family in Kattywar.
Titles, etc.—Maháráj Ráná. Receives a salute of 15 guns; is 12 years of age. In June 1867, succeeded, by right of adoption, Maharaj Rana Prithi Sing, after a short interregnum consequent upon his death in August, 1875.
Area—2,560 square miles.
Population—226,000 inhabitants.
Revenue—£160,000 annually.

NOBLES AND NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Thakur Bizai Sing.
Thakur Narpat Sing.
Thakur Gaman Sing.
Seth Harkichand.
Raj Gopal Das.
Thakur Indar Sing.
Dhabai Dakar Nath.
Bahora Nathalal.

CHIEFS NOT ENTITLED TO SALUTES OR RETURN-VISITS FROM THE VICEROY.

The Raja of Bhinai.
Thakur of Sawar.
Thakur of Massuda.
Raja of Pisangan.
Thakur of Junian.
Thakur of Deolia.
Thakur of Kherwa.
Thakur of Bandanwarrah.
The Raja of Rajgarh.
The Diwanji of the Dargah Kwajah Sahib.
The Mutwali of the Dargah Kwajah Sahib.
Seth Samir Mal.
Seth Chand Mal.
Mir Nizam Ali.

BOMBAY.

KOLHAPUR.

Title, etc.—Chatrapati Maharaj. Receives a salute of 19 guns; is now 13 years of age, is son of Dinkar Rao, the head of the Khanat Bhonslays. The Raja was installed as Chief of Kolhapur in October, 1871, when he took the name of Shivaji.
Caste—Mahratta. His family name is Bhonsle.
Area—3,184 square miles.
Population—802,691 inhabitants.
Revenue—£304,724 annually.

CUTCH.

Title, etc.—Maharaja Mirza Maha Rao Shri Sir Pragmalji Bahadur, G.C.S.I. Receives a salute of 17 guns; is now 37 years of age; has two sons and a daughter, and ascended the throne in 1860, after the death of his father Rao Daisal.
Caste—Jhareja Rajput.
Area—6,500 square miles, exclusive of the Runn.
Population—About 500,000 inhabitants.
Revenue—£210,000 annually.

EDUR.

Maharaja Keshri Singji.
Caste—Jodha Rajput.
Title—Maharaja. Receives a salute of 15 guns; is 15 years of age, and the son of the late Sir Jowan Singji, Maharaja of Edur, K.C.S.I., who was appointed a Member of the Legislative Council, Bombay. He died in December 1868, and was succeeded by his son, the present Raja.
Area—Not exactly ascertained, but land under cultivation is estimated at 600,000 beegahs.
Population—217,382 inhabitants.
Revenue—£60,000 annually.

RAJPIPLA.

Maharana Gambhir Singji, Raja of Rajpipla.
Caste—Gohel Rajput.
Title—Raja. Receives a salute of 11 guns; is now 31 years of age, and is the son of Verisalji; ascended the throne on the 17th November, 1860, when his father abdicated in the favour of his son.
Area—1,514 square miles.
Population—120,036 inhabitants.
Revenue—£60,000 annually.

DRANGDRA.

H. H. Mān Singji.
Caste—A descendant of the Jhala family of Rajputs, of great antiquity.
Title—Raj Sahib. Receives a salute of 11 guns; is now 39 years of age.
Area—Said to consist of 125 villages.
Population—87,949 inhabitants.
Revenue—£40,000 annually.

BHAUNAGAR.

His Highness Takht Singji Thakur Sahib of Bhaunagar.
Caste—Gohel Rajput.
Title—Thakur Sahib. Receives a salute of 11 guns; is now 18 years of age, and is a descendant of Waje Sing, great-grandson of Bhau Sing the founder of Bhaunagar (1742).
Area—Said to consist of 542 villages.
Population—403,754 inhabitants.
Revenue—About £250,000 annually.

JANJIRA.

Sidi Ibrahim Khan.
Caste—A Sidi or African by race; a Mahomedan by religion.
Title—Nawab. Receives a salute of 9 guns; is now 56 years of age, and has one legitimate son, Sidi Ahmed Khan; and two illegitimate, the eldest of whom is "Bakshi" or General of the State.
Area—324 square miles.
Population—82,496 inhabitants.
Revenue—£32,700 annually.

JUNAGARH.

His Highness Sir Mahabat Kháni, K.C.S.I., Nawab of Junagarh.
Caste—Mahomedan.
Titles—Nawab and K.C.S.I. Receives a salute of 11 guns; is now 39 years of age, and the son of Bahadur Khan, and grandson of Hamed Khan. His eldest son, Bahadur Khanji, is the heir apparent, and was educated at the Rajcoomar College.
Area—3,800 square miles.
Population—380,921 inhabitants.
Revenue—£200,000 annually.

SAWANT WARI.

Raghunath Sawant Bhonsla.
Caste—Mahratta.
Title—Sir Desai. Receives a salute of 9 guns; is now 15 years of age; was the son of Phond Sawant Bhonsla or Anna Sahib, and grandson of the late Khem Sawant Bhonsla. He succeeded his father in 1870.
Area—900 square miles.
Population—200,000 inhabitants.
Revenue—£29,400.

NAUANAGAR.

His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji, of Nauanagar.
Caste—Jhareja Rajput.
Title—Jam. Receives a salute of 11 guns; is now 50 years of age; is the son of Rammolji who was the nephew of Jam Sutwaji, and was adopted by him in 1814. The Jam's son, Bhim Singji, by a Mahomedan wife, has been recognised by the British Government.
Area—3,393 square miles.
Population—290,847 inhabitants.
Revenue—£150,000 annually.

NOBLES AND NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

BOMBAY	...	Honorable Rao Sahib Wishwanath Narayen Mandlik.
,,	...	Honorable Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay.
,,	...	Sir Jamsetji Jejibhoy, Bart., C.S.I.
,,	...	Byramji Jejibhoy, Esq., C.S.I.
,,	...	Shantaram Narayen, Esq.
,,	...	Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esq.
,,	...	Venayek Wassudewjee.
AHMEDABAD	...	Honorable Rao Bahadur Bechærdas Ambaidas, C.S.I.
,,	...	Rao Bahadur Gopal Rao Hari.
PUNA	...	Khanderao Sahib Raste.
,,	...	Professor Kero Luxmon Chatray.
SURAT	...	Jagjivandas Khushaldas.
,,	...	Mir Ghulam Baba.
KAIRA	...	Vehridas Ajbhai *alias* Bhao Sahib.
MORVI	...	Rao Bahadur Shambhu Persad.

PANJAB.

KASHMIR AND JAMU.

His Highness the Maharaja Ranbir Sing Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of Jamu and Kashmir.

Caste—Dogra Rajput.

Titles—Maharajah, and G.C.S.I. Receives a salute of 19 guns; is now 45 years of age; succeeded in 1857 his father Gulab Sing, who was the founder of the family.

Area—79,784 square miles.

Population—1,537,000 inhabitants.

Revenue—£825,234 annually.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. V. Jenkins, Deputy Commissioner of Sealkote, in political charge.

Major L. J. H. Grey, in political charge of Panjab Chiefs.

J. A. Anderson, Esq., on special duty.

Dr. H. Bellew, C.S.I., Sanitary Commissioner of the Panjab.

NOBLES AND NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Diwan Jowala Sahai.
Diwan Anant Ram.
Diwan Gobind Sahai.
Wazir Sib Charn.
Commandant Jodh Sing.
Diwan Karam Chand.

BHAWALPUR.

Nawab Sadek Mahammad Khan Bahadur, of Bhawalpur.
Caste—Mahomedan, of the Danputra tribe.
Title—Nawab. Receives a salute of 17 guns; is now 13 years of age; succeeded his father the late Nawab on the 25th March, 1866.
Area—15,000 square miles.
Population—500,000 inhabitants.
Revenue—£190,000 annually.

POLITICAL AGENT, &c.

Colonel C. C. Minchin, Political Agent.
Captain S. Beckett, Assisiant Political Agent.
Surgeon J. Young, M.B.
Captain J. Burne.
Mr. J. C. Doran, Tutor.
Mr. J. W. Barnes.

NOBLES AND NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Nazim Nur Mahomed Khan.
Diwan Jutto Mal.
Commandant Sher Shah.
Subadar-Major Gama Shah.
Pandit Lalji Pershad.
Nazim Shaik Ferozdin.

JHIND.

His Highness Raja Raghbir Sing Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of Jhind.
Caste—A Sikh of the Sidhu Jat tribe.
Titles—Raja and G.C.S.I. Receives a salute of 11 guns; is now 42 years of age; his ancestor, Gajput Sing, founded the Jhind Principality in 1763.
Area—985 square miles.
Population—190,475 inhabitants.
Revenue—£40,428 annually.
Captain H. J. Lawrence in political charge.

NOBLES AND NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Har Sarup.
Rahim Baksh.
Shambunath.
Abas Ali.
Chandu Lal.
Ram Gopal.
Utam Sing.
Jagat Sing.
Ratan Sing.
Bir Sing.
Faiz Mahomed Khan.
Najaf Ali.
Samant Sing.
Mohar Sing.
Amar Khan.

NABHA.

Rájá Hirá Singh Bahadur, of Nabha.
Caste—Sidhu Jat tribe, Sikh.
Title—Rájá Bahadur. Receives a salute of 13 guns; is now 33 years of age. During the first Sikh war, the then Ruling Chief, Raja Davindar Sing, was deposed, and a pension of Rs. 50,000 per annum assigned him from the resources of the Nabha State in consequence of systematically neglecting to attend to the requisitions of the Governor-General's Agent.
Area—804 square miles.
Population—226,155 inhabitants.
Revenue—£65,000 annually.
G. W. Rivaz, Esq., in political charge.

Nobles and Native Gentlemen.

Diwan Bishan Sing.
Mir Wazir Ali, Judge, Adawalati.
Diwan Sing, Agent.
Sheristadar Sadr Sing.
Sirdah Sham Sing.
Hakim Ahmed Baksh.
Mir Munshi Ram Dial Mal.
Badrudin Khan, Bakshi.
Nazim Monaber Ali Khan.
Hakim Sadrudin.

MANDI.

Rájá Bijae Sen Bahadur, of Mandi.
Caste—Rajput, of the Chanda Bansi tribe.
Title—Rájá Bahádur. Receives a salute of 11 guns; is now 28 years of age; succeeded on the death of his father Raja Balbir Sen in 1851, but being then only 4 years of age, a Council of Regency was appointed to conduct the administration during his minority, with which he was entrusted in 1866.
Area—1,000 square miles.
Population—135,000 inhabitants.
Revenue—£36,500 annually.
F. T. Hewson, Esq., in political charge.

Nobles and Native Gentlemen.

Wazir Utam Sing.
Sirdar Mir Bang Sing.
Sirdar Mir Man Sing.
Sirdar Mir Jai Sing.

MALER KOTLA.

Nawáb Mahammad Ibráhim Ali Khán Bahadur of Máler Kotlá.
Caste—Afghan.
Title—Nawáb. Receives a salute of 11 guns; is now 19 years of age. His ancestor originally came from Cabul and occupied positions of trust in the Sirhind Province under the Moghul Emperors, and gradually became independent as the Moghul dynasty sank into decay.
Area—164 square miles.
Population—46,200 inhabitants.
Revenue—£25,893 annually.
Captain R. Bartholamew in potitical charge.

NOBLE AND NATIVE GENTLEMAN.

Pandit Mohun Lal.

FARIDKOT.

Rájá Bikram Sing Badádur, of Faridkot.
Caste—Burar Jat, Sikh.
Title—Rájá Bahádur. Receives a salute of 11 guns; is now 34 years of age, and succeeded his father Ráják Wuzeer Sing, who died in April, 1874.
Area—600 square miles.
Population—68,000 inhabitants.
Revenue—£30,000 annually.
T. G. Walker, Esq., in political charge.

NOBLES AND NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Sirdar Ram Sing. | Sirdar Narain Sing

CHAMBA.

Rája Sham Sing, of Chamba.
Caste—Rajput.
Title—Raja. Receives a salute of 11 guns; is now 11 years of age, and succeeded his father Gopal Sing in 1873, who abdicated in consequence of having brought upon himself the displeasure of Government through his misconduct.
Area—3,216 square miles.
Population—130,000 inhabitants.
Revenue—£19,439 annually.
Colonel Blair T. Reid, in political charge.

KALSIA.

Sirdar Bishen Sing, of Kalsia.
Caste—Sikh Jat.
Title—Sirdar; is now 22 years of age. The founder of the family was Sirdar Gurbaksh Sing, who came from the village of Kalsia in the Panjab proper. The present Chief receives a money payment of Rs. 2,851 per annum from the British Government as compensation for loss of customs duties.
Area—168 square miles.
Population—62,000 inhabitants.
Revenue—£13,150 annually.

PATAUDI.

Nawab Muhammad Mukhtar Hosein Ali Khan, of Pataudi.
Caste—Afghan.
Title—Nawab; is now 20 years of age. The succession devolved upon the present Nawab in 1862, then a minor. The original grantee, Faiztalab Khan, was severely wounded in an action with Holkar's troops, and for his services was rewarded with the grant of the Pergunnah of Pataodi in 1806.
Area—50 square miles.
Population—20,990 inhabitants.
Revenue—£8,100 annually.

LOHARU.

Nawab Ala-ud-din Ahmed Khan of Loharu.
Caste—Afghan.
Title—Nawab. Is now 43 years of age.
Area—285 square miles.
Population—22,000 inhabitants.
Revenue—£6,600 annually.

DUJANA.

Nawab Mahomed Sadat Ali Khan of Dujana.
Caste—Afghan.
Title—Nawab. Is now 36 years of age. The State is held on conditions of military services when required, and originally given as a reward by Lord Lake to Abdul Samand Khan for services rendered.
Area—100 square miles.
Population—27,000 inhabitants.
Revenue—£6,000 annually.

BILASPUR.

Raja Hira Chand, of Bilaspur (Kahlur).
Caste—Rajput.
Title—Raja. Receives a salute of 11 guns, and a dress of honour in acknowledgment of his services during the mutiny, and is 41 years of age; succeeded to the Gaddi in 1850.
Area—300 square miles.
Population—60,000 inhabitants.
Revenue—£10,000 annually.
Captain H. M. M. Wood in political charge.

SUKET.

Raja Ruddar Sen, of Suket.
Caste—Rajput.
Title—Raja. Receives a salute of 11 guns, and is 48 years of age; succeeded to the Chiefship last year. His father, Raja Uggar Sen, was conceded full sovereignty in 1846.
Area—420 square miles.
Population—45,358 inhabitants.
Revenue—£6,775 annually.

NAHAN.

Raja Shamsher Parkash Bahádúr, K.C.S.I., of Nahan (Sirmur).
Caste—Rajput.
Titles—Raja and K.C.S.I. Receives a salute of 11 guns; is now 31 years of age. He succeeded to the Gaddi in 1856. Sirmur, which means a crowned head, was the place of residence of the Raja who ruled over the State. A salute of 7 guns was given to the Chief for services during the mutiny.
Area—1,000 square miles.
Population—90,000 inhabitants.
Revenue—£21,000 annually.
Captain W. J. Parker in political charge.

Nobles and Native Gentlemen.

Sirdár Surat Sing.
Kishan Lall, Tutor.
Sirdár Ram Mool Sing.
Sirdár Charan Das.

Lahore	Raja Harbans Sing.
„	Nawáb Nawazish Ali Khan, Kazilbash.
„	Bhai Charanjít Sing.
„	Pundit Manphul, C.S.I.
„	Nawáb Abdul Majid Khan, Multani, Sadduzai.
„	Fakir Zahur-ud-din.
„	Rai Mul Singh.
„	Pandit Moti Lál.
Delhi	Mirza Hidáyat Afzal, *alias* Mirza Iláhi Baksh.
„	Rai Sahib Singh.
„	Rai Umrao Singh.
Amritsar	Raja Sir Sáhib Diál, K.C.S.I.
„	Sirdár Ajit Sing, Atariwála.
„	Captain Golab Sing, of Atari.
„	Khan Mahammad Shah, Khan Bahadur.
„	Mian Mahammad Jan, Kashmiri.
„	Sirdár Surat Sing, Majíthia, C.S.I.
Kangra	Rája Amar Chand of Nádaun.
Jalundar	Kanwar Harnám Sing, of Kapurthala.
„	Sirdár Bikramán Sing, Bahádúr, of Kapurthala.
Ludhiana	Shazáda Shahpur.
„	Sirdár Uttam Sing, Rampur (Malaudh).
Dera Ismail Khan	Ayaz Khan Nawab Sarfaraz Khan Saddozai.
„	Nawáb Ghulám Hossain Khan, Alizai, C.S.I.
Hazara	Nawáb Mahammad Akram Khan, C.S.I.
„	Raja Jahandad Khan, Ghakkar.
Rawalpindi	Baba Khem Singh, Bedi.
„	Mahammad Hayát Khan, C.S.I.
„	Fateh Khan, Gheba of Kot.
„	Malik Aulia Khan.
„	Fateh Khan, Dhrek.
„	Malik Fateh Khan.
Umballa	Sirdár Jíwan Sing, Buriya.
„	Mír Bakar Ali Khan, of Kotaha.
Kohat	Bahádúr Sher Khan, Bangash, Khan Bahádúr.
„	Muzuffar Khan, of Hangu, Bangash.
Shahpur	Malik Fateh Sher Khan, Khan Bahádúr.
„	Malik Sher Mahammad Khan, Khan Bahádúr.
„	Malik Sáhib Khan, C.S.I., Tiwana.
Ferozpore	Guru Fateh Singh, of Kot Harsahi.
Multan	Ghúlam Kádir Khan, Khakwani.
Peshawur	Mahammad Sarfaraz Khan, Mohmand.
„	Arbáb Abdul Majíd Khan, Khalil.
Derajat	Ali Wardi Khan.
Bannu	Ayaz Khan.
Dera Ghazi Khan	Mian Shah Nawaz Khan, Sawai.
„	Imam Baksh Khan, Mazári.

Dera Ghazi Khan	Jamál Khan, Laghári.
„	Bahádúr Khan, Khosa.
„	Miran Khan, Drishak.
„	Ghulám Haidar Khan, Gurchani.
„	Ghulám Haidar Khan, Lund.
„	Fazl Ali Khan, Kasráni.
„	Dost Mahammad Khan, Bozdár.
„	Kauré Khan, Khetrán.
Tonk in the Dera Ismail Khan District.	Nawáb Shah Nawaz Khan.
Kattaks in the Kohat District	Nawáb Sir Khwaja Mahammad Khan, K.C.S.I.
Mokhund, in the Rawalpindi District	Ghulum.

BENGAL.

KUCH BEHAR.

Rajah Nripendro Narain Bhoop, of Kuch Behar.
Caste—Rajbungshee *alias* Konch, and his family name is Narain.
Title—Rajah, receives a salute of 13 guns. Is 14 years of age, and is the son of Maharajah Narender Narain, whom he succeeded in August 1863.
Area—1,307 square miles.
Population—532,565 inhabitants.
Revenue—£107,000 annually.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

RAMPUR.

His Highness Kalab Ali Khan, G.C.S.I., Nawáb of Rampur.
Caste—Mahomedan.
Titles—His Highness Farzand-i-Dilpizír Daulat-i-Inglisiya, G.C.S.I. receives a salute of 13 guns; is about 44 years of age: succeeded his father Yusuf Ali Khan in 1864, who did signal service to the British cause during the mutiny.
Area—945 square miles.
Population—507,000 inhabitants.
Revenue—£146,000 annually.

TEHRI.

Rajah Pratab Sah of Tehri.
Caste—Khatri, of the Solar race.
Title—Rajah, the family name being Sah. Is 26 years of age: succeeded in 1872 his father, Rajah Bhawani Sing, the illegitimate son of Seodur Shan Sah, who did good services to the British cause.
Area—4,180 square miles.
Population—150,000 inhabitants.
Revenue—£8,000 annually.

MADRAS.

Nobles and Native Gentlemen.

MADRAS ... His Highness Azim Jah Oomdutul Umrah, Madarcul-Mulk, Azim-ud-Dowlah, Asud-ud-Dowlah, "il Anglez" Sepah Salar, Zahir-ud-Dowlah, Mahomed Ali Khan, Mahomed Badi-ullah, Khan Bahádúr, Zulfukar Jung, Fithrath Jung, Prince of Arcot India, Syed.

TANJORE ... Her Highness Sabhagyavati Chiranjar Vijayamohana-makta, Bayi Ammani Raja Sáhib, Mahratta, Sudra.
Luckoram Saheb, the husband of Her Highness.

TINNEVELLY ... Jagadvira Ramakumara Ettappa Naikar, Zemindar of Ettiapuram, Hindu, Sudra, Tamil.
His Highness the Prince of Arcot.
Karam Mullah Khan, son of His Highness.
Adut Adoulah Bahádúr, Madziz Adoulah Bahádúr. } Brothers.
Hyder Jung Bahádúr, Secretary.

The Zemindar of Pittapur.
The Zemindar of Ettiapuram.
Honourable G. N. Gajjapatti Rao.
Honourable Mir Hamayun Jah.
Honourable V. Ramangar.
T. Mattsawmy Iyengar.
Lieutenant-Colonel Tyrell, M.N.I., in charge, Madras Chiefs and Nobles.

BENGAL.

GIDDUR IN MONGHYR.

Maharaja Bahádúr Sir Joymungul Sing, K.C.S.I., Rajput.

Rajah Sheo Pershad Sing.
Konwar Harpershad Sing.
Konwar Isripershad Sing.
Konwar Gurpershad Sing.
Lala Parmesheripershad Sing.
Lala Sardahpershad Sing.
Ban Ali Khan.
Bhikari Lall.
Sambhu Sohaie.
Pir Ali.
Haji Mohomdi.
Sheikh Abdul Hamid.

DARBANGAH.

Maharaja Bahádúr Latchmessur Sing, Brahmin.

Babu Rameshur Sing. | Babu Soteshurn Sing.

HATWA IN SARUN.

Maharaja Bahádúr Krishna Protab Sahi, Brahmin.

Babu Jagunun Pershad Narain Sing.
Gurhu Ojah.
Debi Patuck.
Rughubar Dyal.
Sew Raj Lall.
Khaja Ahmed Hossein.
Ram Gopal Sing.
Ramugra Sing.
Sher Pershad Narain.
Dabi Pandey.
Churni.

DUMRAON IN SHAHABAD.

Maharaja Bahádúr Mohessur Bux Sing, Rajput.

Jyprakash Lall.
Lalla Dallu Lall.
Wahidudin.
Randhir Pershad.
Babu Ramain Sing.

SHAHABAD.

Raja Radha Prosad Sing, Rajput.

SONBURSA IN BHAUGULPORE.

Raja Harballab Narain Sing, Rajput.

CALCUTTA.

The Honourable Raja Harendro Krishna, Kayst.
Raja Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Brahmin.
Nawab Amir Ali, Mahomedan.
Afzuluddin Ahmed.
Wajid Hossein.
Buzlur Rahman.
Dr. Hashim.
Nawáb Bahádúr Syud Asgar Ali, C.S.I.
Nawáb Ahmed Ali, Khan Bahádúr.
Mahomed Sharif.
Hamid-ul-Kadr Mirza Mahomed Hazbar Ali, Bahádúr, Mahomedan.
Shahzadah Mahomed Anwar Shah, Mahomedan, eldest son of the ex-King of Oudh.
Nawáb Mahomed Amir Ali, Khan Bahádúr.
Nawáb Hussan Ali, Khan Bahádúr.
Moulvie Abdul Latif, Khan Bahádúr.

BHOWANIPORE IN THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA

Honourable Babu Juggodanund Mukerji.

CENTRAL INDIA.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Kuwar Arjun Sing. | Damodur Rao.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The Raja of Kalahandi. | The Raja of Chinkhadan.
The Raja of Bamra. | The Raja of Nandgaon.

NAGPUR	Rajah Janojee Bhonsla, Rajah Bahádúr of Deor.
„	Raja Suleman Shah Swasthanik, Gond Rajah.
„	Rao Sáhib Trimbakji Nana Sáhib Ahir Rao.
„	Ahilloji Ahir Rao.
„	Krishna Rao Gujar.
„	Ram Chandar Rao Mohite.
„	Raghoji Rao Mohite.
„	Madho Rao Gangadhar Chitnawis.
„	Ahir Chand Rai Bahádúr.
BHANDARA	Yadho Rao Pande.
CHANDA	Dharma Rao, Zamindar of Ahiri.
„	Shaik Kharshaid Hassain.
HOSHANGABAD	Raja Kamran Shah.
NIMAR	Govind Rao, Krishna Bhaskatte.
JUBBULPORE	Rajah Mahip Singh of Saleya.
SAUGOR	Rao Krishn Rao.

OUDH.

Members of the ex-Royal Family—
Nawáb Mirza Mahomed Mastaffa Ali Hyder, Bahádúr.
Nawáb Mirza Suleman, Kadr, Bahádúr.
Nawáb Mamtazuddowla Bahádúr.

TALUKDARS.

The Honourable Sir Dig Bejae Sing, Bahádúr, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Balrampore.
Lal Triloki Nath Sing, of Shahganj.
Raja Hanwant Sing Bahádúr, of Kalakankar.
Raja Hardeo Baksh, Bahádúr, C.S.I., of Katiari.

Rudr Partab Sing of Dehra.
Raja Amir Hassan Khan, Bahádúr, of Mahmudabad.
Rana Shankar Baksh, Bahádúr, of Khajurgaon.
Raja Farzand Ali, Khan Bahádúr, of Jehangirabad.
Raja Jang Bahádúr, Khan Bahádúr, of Nanpara.
Mahomed Kazim Hossain Khan, of Paintipur.
Raja Jug Mohan Sing, of Itaunja.
Raja Anondh Sing, Bahádúr.
Raja Jug Mohan Sing, Bahádúr, of Chandapur.
Raja Indra Bekram Shah of Khyrigarh.
Thakur Sarabjit Sing of Ramnagar.
Raja Sher Bahádúr Sing, Bahádúr of Kamiar.
Diwan Mathra Das Bahádúr, of Baundi.
Sirdar Autar Sing, of Bela Bhela.
Chaudhri Mahomed Khushlut Hussain, Bahádúr, of Kakrati.
Thakur Bisnath Baksh, of Hasnapur.
Thakur Buldeo Baksh, Bahádúr, of Akhoi.
Mirza Abbas Beg, Bahádúr, of Baragaon.

OUDH.

Raja Munashyr Baksh of Mallapur, Kheri.
Rai Ibrahim Bali of Dariabad, Bara Bunki.
Sirdár Buldeo Buksh of Gopal Khaira, Lucknow.
Seth Sitaram of Moizuddinpur, Sitapur.
Nawab Ali Khan of Maila Rai Gunj, Bara Bunki.
Thakur Balbhadur Singha of Mahewa, Kheri.
Diwan Run Bijai Bahádúr Singh of Putti Saifabad, Protabgurh.
Thakur Ajudhea Buksh of Narindpur Charhar, Rao Bareli.
Babu Sarubjit Singh of Tikari, Rae Bareli.
Raja Randhir Singh of Bhorawan, Hardoi.
Diwan Achru Mul, Agent of His Highness the Maharaja of Kappurthulla, and Officiating Secretary to the British Indian Association, Oudh.

BRITISH BARMAH.

RANGUN	Moung Oan.
„	Moung Hpaw.
HENZADA	Moung Ba Tu.
MOULMEIN	Shway Moung.
AKYAB	Moung Tha Doway.
„	Moung Pahphru.

Three Cossiah Chiefs.

AJMERE.

The Raja of Bhinai.
Thakur of Sewar.
Thakur of Massuda.
Raja of Pisangan.
Thakur of Junian.
Thakur of Deolia.
Thakur of Kherwa.
Thakur of Bandanwarra.
The Raja of Rajgarh.
The Dewanji of the Dargah of the Kwâjah Sáhib.
Matwalli of the Dargah.
Seth Samir Mal.
Mir Nizam Ali.
Seth Chand Mal.

NATIVE NOBLES.

Kunwar Harnam Singh, Punjab.
Subadar Sheikh Ebrahim.
Nawab Gholam Hossain Khan, Alazaie, Khan Bahádúr, C.S.I.
Ressaldar Major Maun Sing, Sirdár Bahádúr.
Subadar Major Inderbir Lamah, Sirdár Bahádúr.
Subadar Major Nutha Sing, Sirdár Bahádúr.
Ressaldar Major Mirza Allaullah Khan, Sirdár Bahádúr.
Subadar Major Bussawan Sing, Bahádúr.
Subadar Major Dabidin Misser, Sirdár Bahádúr.

DEWAS.

Raja Krishnaji Rao Puar (Senior Branch).

Title—Raja. Receives a salute of 15 guns; is now 28 years of age; descended from the same stock as Dhar-Kaluji's two sons, Tukaji and Jewaji; received from the first Peishwa the assignment of Dewas and other districts now forming the Dewas State. A quarrel between the brothers led to a division of territory between them. This division has come down to the present day. Two chiefs equal in rank and line in same capital.

Area—1,378 square miles.

Population—62,884 inhabitants.

Revenue—£27,783 annually.

NOBLES AND NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Jiwaji Rao, Powar.
Nilkunt Rao, Tutor.
Balkishan.

OORCHA.

Maharaja Partap Sing, Bahádúr, of Urcha (Tehri).
Caste—Bándela.
Title—Maharaja Mohender Bahádúr, receives a salute of 15 guns ; is now 22 years of age. On the death of Tej Sing in 1842, the succession was disputed by Larrai Ranee ; ultimately she was appointed Regent, continuing to act until her death in 1868 when the State devolved upon Hamir Sing the late chief.
Area—2,160 square miles.
Population—195,000 inhabitants.
Revenue—£90,000 annually.

Nobles and Native Gentlemen.

Rao Guneshju.
Rao of Simria.
Sawai Kumedan, Bahádúr.
Jehan Beg.
Kumedan Sirdár Beg.
Kuwar Mungul Sing.
Kuwar Takat Sing.
Munshi Sheodial.
Pandey Bhagwan Das.
Pandey Rughnandan.
Lala Lachman Sing.
Kiledar Rampershad.
Rao Dasva Bali.
Nand Kashere.
Ram Baksh.
Lala Kundan.
Wizarunt Hussein.
Lala Harpershad.

DATTIA.

Maharajah Bhawani Sing, Bahádúr, of Dattia.
Caste—Rajput, Bundela.
Title—Maharaja Bhawani Sing, Bahádúr : receives a salute of 15 guns ; is now 30 years of age ; succeeded Bijye Bahádúr in 1857 by whom he had been adopted.
Area—820 square miles.
Population—180,000 inhabitants.
Revenue—£100,000 annually.

Nobles and Native Gentlemen.

Diwan Mannie Lall.
Munshi Nand Kishore.
Rao Bahádúr Pahar Sing.
Diwan Báhadúr Sabdul Sing.
Kiwar Runjeet Sing.
Kuwar Mahipat Sing.
Kuwar Hirdesha.
Rao Aman Sing.
Munshi Jai Lall.
Pirshit Tilok Sing.
Hakim Agha Mahomed.
Rai Kalian Sing.

JAURAH.

Nawáb Mahammad Ismail Khan, Bahádúr, of Jaurah.
Caste—Pathan.
Title—Nawáb, Bahádúr, receives a salute of 13 guns; is now22 years of age; has a tolerable knowledge of Persian and English, and promises to be a good ruler and to inherit the attachment of his house to the British Government.
Area—872 square miles.
Population—85,500 inhabitants.
Revenue—£79,930 annually.

NOBLES AND NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Hasrat Nurkhan, Minister.
Jai Lall, Diwan.
Pandit Visheshur Nath.

VISITORS.

Major F. Hill, R.A.
Captain A. R. Badcock, Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary-General 2nd Class, Chakrata.
Major John Upperton, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 6th Bengal Cavalry.
Lieutenant C. M. Haggard.
Lieutenant A. M. Muir.
Dr. Harvey.
J. C. Murray, Esq., Merchant.
Mr. E. Prinsep, from Punjab.
Dr. Taylor, from Punjab.
Mr. Cumberlege, from Punjab.
Deputy Surgeon-General J. T. C. Ross.
Colonel Wilson.
Captain J. Robertson.
Captain C. H. T. Marshall.
Captain E. A. Money, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General.
Mr. Snow, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.
Mr. Hastings, Punjab Police.
Captain Dudley Sampson, 9th Bombay Cavalry.
Major W. F. F. Gordon, 63rd Regiment.
Dr. G. W. Leitner.
Mr. Randle Stainer.
The Revd. Murray Aynsley.
Mr. R. Davidson, C.S., Madras.
Mr. Leonard Taylor, C.S., N. W. Provinces.
Major Warren, 65th.
Mr. A. J. Meiffre.
Colonel W. G. Davies, Commissioner.
Mr. D. G. Barkley, Additional Commissioner.
Mr. T. W. Smyth, Deputy Commissioner.
Mr. J. Frizelle, Judicial Assistant.
Mr. G. W. Parker, Judge, Small Cause Court.
Mr. E. Francis, Assistant Commissioner.
Mr. O. Wood, Deputy Commissioner of Settlements.
Mr. J. Delmerick, Treasury Officer.
Mr. W. H. Davies, Executive Engineer, Civil Roads.
The Revd. A. Horsburgh, Chaplain.
Surgeon-Major Fairwether, Civil Surgeon.
Mr. R. Thomson, Assistant Commissioner.
Mr. Robert Clarke, Assistant Commissioner.
Colonel Parrott.

Colonel Robinson.
Colonel Herbert Norman.
Lieutenant A. C. G. Lydiard.
Mr. Levinge.
Mr. Sprenger, Executive Engineer.
Mr. Williams, Assistant Engineer.
Colonel W. C. Gott.
Captain E. H. Steel.
Major W. Musgrave.
Mr. Large, C.E.
Mr. Russell Barry, C.S.
Colonel Davidson.
Colonel F. Brine, R.E.
Mr. D. T. Roberts, C.S.
Mr. Williams, C.S.
Mr Carnegie.
Colonel Carnegie.
General P. F. Storey.
Mr. Heskith Biggs.
Mr. FitzHugh Cox, C.E.
Mr. W. J. Church, C.S.
Mr. Campbell Thompson, C.S.
Captain F. J. Home, R.E.
Colonel N. Barton, 25th P.N.I.
Colonel J. Bonus, R.E.
Colonel H. King, 13th N.I.
Major Pemberton.
Mrs. Graham.
Colonel C. Marquis de Bourbel, R.E.
Colonel C. H. Hall, Deputy Commissioner.
Colonel R. Murray, R.A.
Mr. Brind, Executive Engineer.
Colonel E. C. S. Williams, Director, State Railways.
Captain L. F. Boileau, R.E.
Mr. Constable.
Mr. W. C. Turner, C.S.
Mr. Smith, C.S.
Captain T. Howard, R.E.
Mr. T. R. Wyer, C.S.
Mr. Colson.
Mr. J. B. N. Hennessey.
Mr. Heath, Executive Engineer.
Mr. Young.
Mr. Lovell, Chief Engineer, O. and R. Railway.
Mr. Bradford Leslie, Agent, East Indian Railway.
Mr. Bailey, C.E.
Lieutenant J. H. A. Spyer, 18th Regiment.
Mr. Scanlan.
Mr. Alwynne Turner.
Mr. Linders.
Mr. F. A. Fermie.
Mr. P. T. Fermie.
Mr. D. T. Mills.
Mr. H. R. Cooke.
Mr. F. L. Leigh.
Mr. H. Sevestre.
Mr. D. Spankie.
Mr. J. W. Botellho.
Mr. J. Clarke.
Mr. A. Martin.
Mr. D. Panioty.
Mr. F. W. Latimer.
Mr. H. T. Manuel.
Mr. E. H. F. Tetley.
Mr. J. H. Michael.
Mr. J. Andrews.
Mr. J. Allan.
Mr. Condr. Symington.
Mr. A. B. Ashe.
Herr von Stockell.
Mr. A. Carpenter.
Mr. C. E. B. Critchley.
Mr. F. Peletti.
Mr. W. P. Michell.
Mr. W. H. Carey.
Mr. H. Shields.
Mr. E. O. Wilsey.
Mr. P. J. Reid.
Mr. W. Fleming.
Mr. D. Cordwell.
Mr. L. A. Smith.
Mr. R. J. Dickson.
Mr. G. Pinkston.
Mr. H. B. Blaker.
Mr. B. E. French.
Mr. T. Hill.
Mr. Sache.
Mr. Murphy.
Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Francken.
Mr. Weston.
Mr. D'Arcy Macarthy.
Mr. DeCourcy, E.A.C.
Mr. Scanlan.
Mr. Burke.
Mr. Walter Butler.

NATIVES.

Grischander Das Rai Bahádúr.
Moulvi Nawáb Jan.
Bisésar Mukerji.
Babu Grischander Roy.
Mahadava Rao.
Banerji.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S CAMP.

GUESTS.

T. Cartwright, Esq., M.P.
The Lord Bishop of Madras.
The Rev. W. W. Elmes, M.A., Domestic Chaplain.
H.H. Maharajah Iswariparshad Narayan Sing, Bahadoor, of Benares.
The Hon. Maharajah Sir Drig Bijoy Sing, Bahadoor, K.C.S.I., of Bulrampur.
The Hon. Rajah Narendra Krishna, Bahadoor.
The Hon. Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
The Hon. Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I., and Lady Strachey.
The Hon. T. C. Hope and Mrs. Hope.
The Hon. R. A. Dalyell.
The Venerable Archdeacon J. Baly, M.A.
T. H. Thornton, Esq., D.C.L., C.S., Foreign Secretary.
F. Henvey, Esq., Under-Secretary, Foreign Department.
Viscount and Viscountess Downe.
Viscount Brooke.
The Lord Kilmaine.
Sir Robert Abercromby, Bt.
Hon. Sir Richard Garth, Kt., Q.C. Chief Justice of Benl., Lady and Miss Garth.
Major-General the Hon. Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.
The Hon. E. C. Bayley, C.S.I., Mrs. and Misses Bayley.
The Hon. Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., and Mrs. Hobhouse.
Col. H. K. Burne, C.B., Secretary, Military Department, Mrs. and Misses Burne.
Col. the Hon. Sir A. Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., Lady Clarke, and Mr. Brackenbury.
A. O. Hume, Esq., Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Mrs. and Miss Hume.

R. B. Chapman, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary, Financial Department, and Mrs. Chapman.
W. Stokes, Esq., Secretary, Legislative Department, and Mrs. Stokes.
A. P. Howell, Esq., Under-Secretary, Home Department.
Major P. D. Henderson, C.S.I.
Major F. Hill, R.A., and Mrs. Hill.
Major H. P. Peacock, Commanding Viceroy's Body-Guard, and Mrs. Peacock.
Captain the Hon. C. Dutton, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, and Mrs. Dutton.
Col. C. H. Dickens, C.S.I., Secretary, P. W. D.
Capt. Bythesea, R.N., and Mrs. Bythesea.
Col. J. Baillie, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, and Mrs. Baillie.
Capt. T. Deane, Adjutant-Governor-General's Body-Guard.
Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Badcock.

APPENDIX III.

PUBLIC ENTRY OF THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR OF INDIA INTO THE CITY OF DELHI.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA."

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General made his entry into Delhi at 2 P.M. on Saturday, the 23rd December, 1876.

His Excellency was received at the Railway Station by the President of the Council, the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab, Bengal, and North-West Provinces the Commander-in-Chief in India, and the Commissioner of Delhi.

In accordance with an invitation addressed to them, the Ruling Chiefs present in Delhi assembled at the Railway Station to meet his Excellency on arrival.

The Resident of Hyderabad, the Chief Commissioners of Mysore, Assam, Central Provinces, Oude, and British Burmah, and the Governor-General's Agents in Rajpootana, Central India, and Baroda were also present at the Station to receive His Excellency.

A European and Native Guard of Honour was drawn up on the platform on each side of the exit from the Station, and presented arms as His Excellency the Viceroy alighted from his carriage.

At the same moment, a Royal Salute was fired from a Battery stationed at the junction of the Kauriapul and Queen's Roads.

The Viceroy then delivered the following address :—

"PRINCES, CHIEFS, AND NOBLES! It is with feelings of unusual pleasure that I find you here assembled from all parts of India to take part in a ceremonial which I trust will be the means of drawing still closer the bonds of union between the Government of Her Majesty and the great Allies and Feudatories of the Empire.

"I thank you for the cordiality with which you have responded to my invitation, and trust that the close of our proceedings will confirm the auspicious character of their commencement. Accept my hearty welcome to Delhi."

Having saluted the Ruling Chiefs present, His Excellency mounted his Elephant, and followed by his Personal Staff and the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab, Bengal, and the North-West Provinces, the Commander-in-Chief in India, and Sir Henry Norman, moved to the head of the procession between the double line of elephants drawn up in the Queen's Road.

The procession was formed in the following order :—

The Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General in charge of His Excellency's Camp.

The 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars.

A/C Battery Royal Horse Artillery.

The 3rd (Prince of Wales' Own) Bombay Light Cavalry.

The Orderly Officer, Personal Escort. | The Brigade-Major, Personal Escort.

The General Officer Commanding Personal Escort.

(*On Elephants.*)

Two Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy. | Two Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy.

(*On Horseback.*)

The Chief Herald of the Imperial Assemblage.

Twelve Trumpeters (six abreast).

The Body-Guard.

(*On Elephants.*)

THE VICEROY
&
LADY LYTTON.

The family of His Excellency the Viceroy.

Detachment of the Body-Guard.

Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy on six elephants.

Head-Quarters and 2 Squadrons of the 10th (Prince of Wales' Own Royal) Hussars.

(*On Horseback.*)

The Inspector-General of Police, Punjab. | The Officer Commanding the Station.

(*On Elephants.*)

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

Two Members of the Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. | Two Members of the Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Two Members of the Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. | Two Members of the Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Two Members of the Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces. | Two Members of the Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Two Members of the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief in India.
Staff of His Excellency the Governor of Madras. | Two Members of the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief in India.
Staff of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

(*On Horseback.*)

Officers of the Head-Quarters Staff of the Army.
Officers of the Staff of the Force at Delhi.
One Squadron of the 10th (Prince of Wales' Own Royal) Hussars.

(*On Elephants.*)

Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.
The Hon. Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C. } { Chief Justice of Bengal,
Chief Justice of the N.W.P.

Colonel the Hon. Sir A. Clarke, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Commander-in-Chief, Bombay. } { The Hon. Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
The Hon. E. C. Bayley, C.S.I.

Members of the Legislative Council, Native Noblemen and Gentlemen, Secretaries to Government, &c.

3rd Regiment Madras Light Cavalry.

4th Regiment Bengal Cavalry.

F F Battery Royal Horse Artillery.

15th (King's) Hussars.

The following was the line of route of the Procession :—

Queen's Road.	Futtehpooree Bazar.
Lothian Road.	Circular Road.
Khas Road.	Continuation of Hamilton Road.
Round the Musjid.	Grand Trunk Road.
The Dariba.	Ridge Road.
Chandnee Chowk.	Main Street to Viceroy's Camp.

The troops available at Delhi were disposed along the line of route of the Procession, under orders from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

The troops and followers of the Ruling Chiefs were drawn up at various points along the line of route. They were disposed as follows :—

Rajpootana Chiefs. Commencing from the Canal on both sides of the Lothian Road till its junction with the Chandnee Chowk, where British Troops were stationed. Continued on both sides of the Lothian Road as far as the Khas Road, and again on both sides of the Khas Road up to the Jumma Musjid.

Punjab Chiefs. Commencing outside the Lahore Gate, and extending thence along both sides of the Circular Road till its junction with the road leading from the Cabulee Gate to the Grand Trunk Road. Thence along a portion of the Grand Trunk Road till it enters the Subzee Mundee, where British Troops were stationed.

Bombay North-West Provinces, and Central Provinces' Chiefs. From the position occupied by the British Troops last mentioned along both sides of the Grand Trunk Road, up to the point of junction with the road which leads to the Ridge. Thence along the latter road as far as the Mutiny Monument, where British Troops were stationed.

Central India and Madras Chiefs. From the Mutiny Monument along the Ridge on both sides of the road as far as Hindoo Rao's house, where British Troops were stationed. Continued thence as far as the Chowboorjee Musjid, where British Troops were stationed.

Bengal Chiefs; Gaekwar of Baroda; Maharaja of Mysore; Nizam of Hyderabad. From the Chowboorjee Musjid, in the order marginally noted, along the Ridge on both sides of the road as far as the Flagstaff Tower.

Foreign Princes and Governors, Deputations or Envoys from Foreign States, and the Foreign Consuls present at Delhi, were provided with suitable accommodation to witness the Procession at the Jumma Musjid, where also accommodation was provided for Titular Chiefs and persons specially invited.

As His Excellency passed the Fort, a Royal salute was fired from it, and his standard hoisted.

On arrival at the foot of the Ridge, the troops preceding the Procession turned off, and the Viceroy, attended by his Personal Staff and accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governors and the Commander-in-Chief in India, proceeded down the main street of the Camp.

The remaining Civil and Military Officers of Government and others taking part in the Procession turned to the right, on arrival at the entrance of the Viceregal Camp, and dispersed after clearing the front of the Camp.

As His Excellency entered the Grand Street of the Camp, a Royal salute was fired from a Battery placed on the Ridge, and at the sound of the first gun the Viceroy's standard was displayed at the Flagstaff.

A Guard of Honour, European and Native, was drawn up in front of the Viceroy's Tent, and presented arms as His Excellency arrived opposite the main entrance.

The Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab, Bengal, and North-West Provinces, and Commander-in-Chief in India took leave of His Excellency at the Viceregal Camp.

By Command,

G POMEROY COLLEY, *Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

APPENDIX IV.

GOVERNMENT.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Charles Street, Westminster.

Secretary of State, The Most Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury.
Private Secretary, H. G. Walpole.
Assistant Private Secretary and Précis writer, W. G. Butler.
Political Aide-de-Camp, Gerald S. V. Fitzgerald.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Louis Mallet, C.B.
Private Secretary, Clement S. Colvin.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Lord George Hamilton, M.P.
Private Secretary, W. Neville Sturt.
Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Thomas L. Seccombe, C.B.

COUNCIL.

Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart. (*Vice-President.*) Sir Erskine Perry; Sir G. R. Clerk, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.; Sir R. Montgomery, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.; the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Edward Bartle Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.; Major-Gen. Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., LL.D.; Sir F. J. Halliday, K.C.B. (*Vice Pres.*); Sir Henry J. S. Maine, K.C.S.I., D.C.L.; Andrew Cassels, Esq.; Maj.-Gen. Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.; Lieut.-Gen R. Strachey, C.S.I.; the Hon. Edmund Drummond; Sir B. H. Ellis, K.C.S.I.; Colonel Henry Yule, C.B.

Clerk of the Council, John Davison, Esq.

SECRETARIES OF DEPARTMENTS.

Secretary for Military Correspondence, Major-Gen. Sir T. T. Pears, K.C.B.
Financial, Sir Thomas L. Seccombe, C.B., K.C.S.I.
Revenue, Judicial, and Public, Sir H. L. Anderson, K.C.S.I.
Political and Secret, Lieut-Col. O. T. Burne, C.S.I.
Public Works, Railway, and Electric Telegraph, W. T. Thornton, C.B.
Statistics and Commerce, Henry Waterfield.

ASSISTANTS.

Revenue, Judicial, and Public, Clements R. Markham, C.B.
Financial, Richard Dickinson, W. Minifie, and Major-Gen. J. Hannyngton.
Military, C. A. J. Mason, and Charles Morley.
Political, A. W. Moore.
Public Works, Railway, and Electric Telegraph, E. P. A. Thompson, and F. C. Danvers.
Statistics and Commerce, C. Campbell Prinsep.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Director of Military Funds and Chairman of Consulting Committee, Sir T. L. Seccombe, C.B.
Legal Adviser of the Secretary of State, and Agent to the Administrator-General of India, James Macpherson.
Registrar, Frank Thompson.
Despatch Clerk, and Assistant-Registrar, W. H. Morley.
Director-General Store Department, Hon. G. C. Talbot.
Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, Juland Danvers.
Librarian, Reinhold Röst, Ph.D.
Reporter on the Products of India, and Keeper of the Museum, J. Forbes Watson, M.D.
President of Medical Board, Surgeon-Major Joseph Fayrer, C.S.I.
Solicitor, Henry S. Lawford.
Auditor, Walter Carew Cocks.

The business of the Overland Troop Service is under the superintendence of Vice-Admiral Sir. W. R. Mends, R.N., K.C.B., Director of Transport Services at the Admiralty.

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, CALCUTTA.

The following is a list of the most important members of the Administration in India :—

Viceroy and Governor-General, His Excellency the Right Honourable Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer Lytton, Baron Lytton of Knebworth, G.M.S.I.

Private Secretary, Lieut-Col. O. T. Burne, C.S.I. (Officiating.)
Military Secretary, Col. G. Pomeroy Colley, C.B.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. the Hon. G. P. Villiers, Grenadier Guards.
„ „ G. C. Jackson, late 2nd E.L.C.
„ „ Lord W. L. de la Poer Beresford, 9th Lancers.
„ „ W. Loch, 19th Bengal Lancers.
„ Lieut. A. F. Liddell, R.A.
„ „ H. R. Rase, 34th F.
„ Ressaldar-Major Khanan Khan Bahadur.
Surgeon, Surgeon-Major O. Barnett.

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Ordinary Members (5), the Hon. Major-Gen. Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B., Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., E. C. Bayley, C.S.I., Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir Alexander John Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Extraordinary Members, His Excellency Sir Frederick Paul Haines, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India: and the Governors of the other Presidencies when the Council shall assemble within their territory.
Additional Members for Making Laws and Regulations, Hon. J. Inglis, C.S.I.C.S., Hon. R. A. Dalyell, Madras C.S., T. C. Hope Bomb, C.S., H.H. Maharaja Iswaripershad Narayan Sing Bahadoor, of Benares, Hon. Maharaja Sir Drig Bejoy Sing Bahadoor K.C.S.I of Balrampore, Hon. D. Cowie, Raja Narendra Krishna Bahadur, J. R. Bullen Smith, C.S.I., F. R. Cockerell, C.S.
Secretary to Council, Whitley Stokes, Esq.

SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.—*Secretary,* A. P. Howell; *Under-Secretary,* L. Neill (officiating).

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.—*Secretary,* R. B. Chapman; *Under-Secretary,* D. M. Barbour.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.—*Secretary,* T. H. Thornton (officiating); *Under-Secretary,* F. Henvey.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—*Secretary,* Col. H. K. Burne, C.B.; *Deputy-Secretary,* Col. A. B. Johnson.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—*Secretary*, Col. C. H. Dickens, C.S.I., R.A.; *Deputy-Secretaries: Buildings and Roads*, Major-Gen. W. A. Crommelin, C.B., R.E.; *Irrigation*, Col. J. Crofton, R.E.; *State Railways*, Lieut-Col. E. C. S. Williams, R.E.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE. — *Secretary*, A. O. Hume, C.B.; *Deputy-Secretary*, C. J. Lyall.

LEGISLATIVE.—*Secretary*, Whitley, Stokes ; *Deputy-Secretary*, D. Fitzpatrick.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Major-General* P. S. Lumsden, C B., C.S.I.

QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL, *Major-General* F. S. Roberts, C.B., V.C.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL, Col. G. C. Hatch.

The *Supreme Government* in India consists of the Viceroy or Governor-General, aided by a Council of five members, besides the Commander-in-Chief. It passes in review the entire administration of India, and the business is conducted in six separate departments—Financial, Home, Foreign, Military, Public Works, and the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce. Each department is under the charge of a Secretary, and each is also the special care of a member of the Supreme Council, who has authority to deal with affairs of routine and minor importance, and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor-General and his collective Council. The Governor-General superintends the political business of the Foreign Office. The *Financial Department* is concerned, not only with Income-tax, Stamps, Excise, and Post-Office business, but with matters involving a permanent charge on the State. The *Home Department* exercises supervision in matters Educational, Medical, Ecclesiastical, Judicial, Police, &c., and has charge of the settlements of Port Blair and Nicobar. The *Foreign Department* corresponds with the Political Agents of the numerous independent Native States of Rajputana and Central India, and with the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Resident of Haidarabad. The *Military Department* has the control of Military and Marine business. The *Public Works Department* has the charge of matters pertaining to Public Works and Telegraphs. The Department of *Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce* has to deal with all that relates to Revenue, Commerce, Agriculture, Public Exhibitions, Weights and Measures. The Legal Member takes charge of Government Bills in the Legislative Council, which consists of twelve members (besides the seven members of the Executive Council), of whom one-half must be unconnected with the public service. Bengal, Madras, and Bombay possess Councils of their own, and the Council of India therefore legislates for those Provinces which are unprovided with Local Councils, or on matters of exceptional importance affecting the Empire.

The receipts of the Supreme Government of India amounted, in the year ending 31st March, 1873, to £49,598,253, and the expenditure to £54,959,228. The Government of India is debited with the cost of the Army for all India, excepting Madras and Bombay, with the interest on debt, and in fact with all *Imperial* as distinguished from *Provincial* expenditure. The excess of expenditure over receipts is balanced by the aggregate surplus of the nine Provinces.

Before proceeding to notice briefly and separately the nine Administrations

into which, as has already been stated, British India Proper is divided, it may be well to explain that the term "Presidency," which is applied to the Provinces or Governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, is no longer applicable to the present condition of things, and in the case of Bengal is positively misleading. The expression is a relic of the time when the three settlements of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, each under the authority of a President, may be said to have comprised the whole of the British possessions in India. Its use now frequently leads to the mistaken notion that British India is still divided into *three* Presidencies; whereas it comprises *nine* Provinces, each under its own Civil Government, and each independent of the others, but subordinate to the Supreme Government.

BENGAL.

Bengal remained under the charge of the Governor-General until 1853, when it was made a separate Administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor. The North-Western Provinces were separated from it in 1833, and Assam in 1874. It now comprises, 1st, The basin of the Ganges, including Bengal Proper, and Behar; and 2nd, The ill-watered country of Chota Nagpore and Orissa, to the W. and S.W. Each division is under the charge of a Commissioner, and each district under an officer styled "Magistrate and Collector" if it be a regulation, or Deputy-Commissioner if it be a non-regulation district. About two-thirds of the population are agriculturists, and one-third are Muhammedans. Opium contributed more than six millions of the gross revenue of the year. The surplus of 10½ millions, added to the smaller contributions of the other provinces, forms the fund out of which is discharged the Imperial, as distinguished from the Provincial, Expenditure of India. The most important products of Bengal are opium, indigo, jute, and grain.

Area, 198,090 square miles. *Administrative Divisions*, 10; *Districts*, 47; *Population* (1872), 63,724,840, or 321 to the square mile. *Revenue* (1872-73), £15,943,456. *Expenditure*, £5,422,193. *Imports*, £15,396,189. *Exports*, £24,618,538. *Seat of Government*, CALCUTTA. *Population*, 447,600.

Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I.
Private Secretary, C. E. Buckland.
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. J. S. Frith.

COUNCIL OF THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

The Hon. Sir Richard Temple, Bart. K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor, *President*.

COUNCILLORS.

The Hon. G. C. Paul, B.A.
„ V. H. Schalch, C.S.I.
„ Nawab Ashgar Ali, Khan Bahadur, Diler Jung, C.S.I.

The Hon. Kristodas Pal, Rai Bahadur.
„ H. J. Reynolds, B.A.
„ H. Bell, M.A.
„ Ram sunker Sen, Rai Bahadur.
„ Meer Mahomed Ali, Nawab.
„ Issur Chunder Mitter.
„ H. F. Brown.
„ G. Parbury.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

General and Revenue Departments, H. J. Reynolds, B.A. (officiating.)
Judicial and Political Departments, R. L. Mangles, V.L. (officiating.)
Junior Secretary, H. J. S. Cotton.
Under-Secretary, J. Crawford, B.A.
Public Works Department, Col. J. E. T. Nicolls, R.E.
Irrigation Department, Lieut-Col. F. T. Haig, R.E.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Richard Garth, Q.C.
Puisne Judges, The Hons. F. B. Kemp, L. S. Jackson, A. G. Macpherson, W. Markby, C. Pontifex, W. Ainslie, E. G. Birch, G. G. Morris, Romesh Chunder Mitter, W. F. McDonell, J. Sewell White.
Advocate-General, G. C. Paul, B.A. (officiating).

THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

This province was separated from Bengal in 1833, and made a Lieutenant-Governorship. Its area is nearly equal to that of Great Britain. More than 26 millions of the people are Hindus.

Area, 81,463 square miles. *Administrative Divisions*, 8. *Districts*, 36. *Population* (1872), 30,769,056, or 378 to the square mile. *Revenue* (1872-73), £5,849,714. *Expenditure*, £2,083,562. *Seat of Government*, ALLAHABAD.

Lieut.-Governor, The Hon. Sir G. E. W. Couper, Bart. C.B. (officiating).
Private Secretary, Capt. George Wemyss Anson.
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. H. D. P. Okeden (temp.)
Secretary to Government, B. W. Colvin.
Junior Secretary, J. S. Mackintosh.
Under-Secretary, P. Whalley.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir Robert Stuart.
Puisne Judges, The Hons. F. B. Pearson, C. A. Turner, R. Spankie, R. C. Oldfield.
Government Advocate, E. R. Warner.
Director of Public Instruction, M. Kempson, M.A.

PUNJAB.

This province was annexed in 1848, after the Second Sikh War, and placed under a Board of Commissioners. In 1859 it became a Lieutenant-Governorship, the division of Delhi being at the same time separated from the North-Western Provinces and added to its jurisdiction. Besides the territory under British administration, which is about as large as the Kingdom of Italy, there is an area at least as large belonging to Feudatory Native States, 34 in number, with a population of about 5 millions, a revenue of £1,600,000, and an armed force of 50,000 men. By far the largest and most important of these States is Kashmir, which from its position commands important trade routes to Central Asia. Thirdly, there are the frontier tribes, which are split up into numerous clans with divergent interests. Their force is estimated at no less than 130,000 fighting men.

Area, 103,748 square miles. *Administrative Divisions*, 10. *Districts*, 32. *Population* (1868), 17,596,752, or 170 to the square mile. *Revenue* (1872-73), £3,604,923. *Expenditure*, £1,586,926. *Seat of Government*, LAHORE.

Lieut.-Governor, The Hon. Sir Robert H. Davies, K.C.S.I.
Private Secretary, Capt. Gerald D'C. Morton.
Aide-de-Camp., Lieut. J. C. Cautley.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Secretary to Government, Lepel H. Griffin (officiating.)
" " C. L. Tupper (officiating.)
Military Secretary, Lieut.-Col. S. Black.
Public Works Department, Maj. Gen. A. Taylor, C.B., R.E. (officiating).
Irrigation Branch, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Gulliver.
Financial Commissioner, R. E. Egerton, C.S.I.
Director of Public Instruction, Major W. R. Holroyd.

OUDH.

The annexation of Oudh in 1856 was a measure undertaken by Lord Dalhousie in the interest of the people, who had been ground down by a century of misgovernment under their own rulers. The North-Western Provinces embrace it on three sides, and its northern boundary is the lower range of the Nepal Hills. It is about equal in size to Holland and Belgium.

Area, 23,930 square miles. *Administrative Divisions*, 4. *Districts*, 12. *Population* (1869), 11,220,032, or 469 to the square mile. *Revenue* (1872-73) £1,656,602. *Expenditure*, £626,519. *Seat of Government*, LUCKNOW.

Chief Commissioner, Hon. J. F. D. Inglis C.S.I. (officiating).
Secretary, H. J. Sparkes, (officiating).
Judicial Commisioner, C. Currie.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

This province was formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North-Western Provinces and Madras. The line of railway connecting Bombay with Calcutta passes through it, and has completely altered the condition of a country which twelve years ago was *terra incognita*. The traffic that passes through Jubbulpore is larger than that of any city in India except Bombay; and cotton, which here, as in Berar, is the chief product, now finds an easy outlet to the markets of Europe. There are fifteen Native States included in this Province, whose united area amounts to 28,834 square miles, in addition to the area given below.

Area, 84,963. *Administrative Divisions*, 4. *Districts*, 19. *Population* (1872), 8,201,519, or 97 to the square mile. *Revenue* (1872-73), £1,656,602. *Expenditure*, £592,853. *Seat of Government*, NAGPUR.

Chief Commissioner, J. H. Morris, Esq.
Secretary to Chief Commissioner, J. W. Neill, (officiating).
Judicial Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. H. Mackenzie.

BRITISH BURMA.

This province occupies a long narrow strip of territory, on the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal. Tenasserim and Arakan were annexed at the close of the First Burmese War, in 1825, and Pegu at the close of the Second war, in 1852. For its size it is the most thinly inhabited province in British India, a fact which is owing, not to its sterility—for the valley and delta of the Irrawaddy are extremely fertile—but to the want of roads, a want that the Government is fully alive to, and is endeavouring to remedy.

Area, 88,364 square miles. *Administrative Divisions*, 3. *Districts*, 15. *Population* (1872), 2,747,148, or 31 to the square mile. *Revenue* (1872-73), £1,392,834. *Expenditure*, £696,626. *Exports*, £3,776,980. *Imports*, £1,680,202. *Seat of Government*, RANGOON.

Chief Commissioner, A. Rivers Thompson, Esq.
Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Major C. W. Street.
Judicial Commissioner, J. W. Quinton (officiating).

ASSAM.

Assam was ceded by Burma in 1825, after the First Burmese War. It formed part of the jurisdiction of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal until 1874, when it was made a separate province. The revenue derived from it is comparatively small. Cachar and Sylhet are the most important tea-producing districts in India, the outturn in 1872 being 11,500,000 lbs.

Area, 52,000 square miles. *Administrative Division*, 1. *Districts*, 11. *Population*, 2,926,992, or 60 to the square mile. *Seat of Government*, GOALPARA.

Chief Commissioner, Col. R. H. Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I.
Secretary to the Commissioner, H. Luttman Johnson.
Judicial Commissioner, Col. W. Agnew.

These seven Administrations have been dealt with before Madras and Bombay, because they are in closer connection with the Governor-General in Council than the two older Governments, which still retain to a certain degree the independence that belonged to them of necessity when communication with the Governor-General was a less easy matter than it now is. Although in important matters they must address the Secretary of State through the Government of India, in connection with the far more numerous details of government they communicate with him direct.

MADRAS.

This province was the scene of our struggle with the French, whose principal settlement, Pondicherry, is only 90 miles south of the city of Madras. Though the most important of the three Presidencies until Clive's acquisitions brought Bengal to the first rank, it was small in extent until 1801, when the annexation of the Carnatic raised it to nearly its present dimensions. It is larger than Great Britain and Ireland together. For its commercial importance no city in the world is worse provided with harbour accommodation, there being literally nothing of the kind, and throughout a coast-line of 1,730 miles the province does not possess one good natural harbour. The Governor of Madras is assisted by a Council of three members, and by a Legislative Council.

Area, 139,698 square miles. *Administrative Divisions*, 3. *Districts*, 21. *Population* (1871), 31,597,872, or 226 to the square mile. *Revenue* (1872-73), £8,199,110. *Expenditure*, £6,045,378. *Exports* (1872-73), £6,244,668. *Imports*, £2,932,196. *Seat of Government*, MADRAS. *Population*, 397,522.

Governor, His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.
Private Secretary, Capt. Hankin, R.N.
Military Secretary, Major George Bertie B. Hobart, R.A.
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. G. R. Hadaway.

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

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Revenue Department, Hon. D. F. Carmichael. *Under-Secretary*, L. A. Campbell.
Military Department, Col. James Michael, C.S.I.
Public Works Department, Lieut.-Col. J. Mullins, R.E.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sir Walter Morgan, Kt.
Judges, Hons. Wm. Holloway; L. C. Innes; J. Kernan; J. R. Kindersley.
Advocate-General, H. S. Cunningham.

BOMBAY.

The Island of BOMBAY was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal, and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The total area of this province is not far short of that of Germany, native states occupying about one-third; Sind, a non-regulation province, one-fourth; and Bombay proper, once the territory of the Peishwa, the remaining 82,000 square miles. The length of the province is 1,050 miles, and it has many fine natural harbours. The greater portion of the people (76 per cent.) are Hindus, and 17 per cent. are Muhammedans. Bombay is yearly rising in importance as the great commercial port of India. It is, after London, the most populous city in the British Empire. Next to Bombay the chief ports of the province are Karachi and Karwar. The Governor, as in Madras, is assisted by a Council of three members, and by a Legislative Council.

Area (*British territory*), 124,458 square miles. *Administrative Divisions*, 3. *Districts*, 23. *Population*, 16,228,774, or 130 to the square mile. *Area* (*Native States*) 68,000 square miles. *Revenue*, £9,589,529. *Expenditure*, £7,390,537. *Exports:* Bombay, £19,929,315; Sind, £657,994. *Imports:* Bombay, £10,225,684; Sind, £316,755. *Seat of Government*, BOMBAY. *Population*, 644,405.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B.
Private Secretary, Capt. C. Wodehouse.
Military Secretary, Capt. J. P. E. Jervoise.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. M. Fawkes, Lieut. Le G. Anderson (acting), Jemadar Shaik Cassum.

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Secretary, G. C. Whitworth (acting).

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

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Political, Secret, Judicial, and Educational Departments, C. Gonne ; *Under-Secretary*, G. C. Whitworth (acting).
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HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

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Judges, Sir Charles Sargent ; the Hons. L. H. Bayley ; M. Melvill ; C. G. Kemball ; J. P. Green ; Raymond West ; R. H. Pinhey ; George Atkinson ; Nanabhai Haridas.
Adjutant-General, Brig.-Gen. C. T. Aitchison, C.B.
Quartermaster-General, Brig.-Gen. G. R. S. Burrows.
Judge-Advocate-General, Col. C. O. Maude.
Director of Public Instruction, K. M. Chatfield, B.A.

Having disposed of the nine provinces of British India Proper—whose united revenues of some £50,000,000 sterling enable a foreign power to hold its own, and to maintain good government, in an empire as large as Europe without Russia, and among a population of nearly 240,000,000—it remains briefly to notice the two provinces of Mysore and Berar, which are governed on our system, though they do not contribute to the Imperial revenues ; the Native State of Haidarabad, and the numerous independent principalities and chiefships of Rajputana and Central India.

MYSORE is a table-land about 27,000 square miles in extent—equal, therefore, to Bavaria. It is enclosed by the Madras territory on every side but the north-west, where Bombay is its boundary. It was taken over by the British Government in 1834, to put a stop to the misrule which prevailed under the late Maharajah, and will continue to be governed by them during the minority of the present young prince, whose education forms the special care of a British officer, and is directed towards fitting him for his future responsibilities. The province is under Mr. C. B. Saunders, C.B., Chief Commissioner, who has charge also of the little State of Coorg. Mysore and Coorg are the principal coffee-producing districts of India.

BERAR, which lies to the north of the dominions of the Nizam of Haidarabad, was placed in our hands in 1853, in payment of certain arrears due to the British Government, and is 18,000 square miles in extent. The cotton produced here is of a finer quality than any grown elsewhere in India. The province forms part of the charge of the British Resident at Haidarabad. It adds nothing to the Imperial revenue of India, the surplus, after payment of the expense of administration, being handed over to the Government of the Nizam.

HAIDARABAD, lying between Bombay on the west, and the Central Provinces and Madras on the east, has an area of 80,000 square miles, and is the largest independent Native State in India. During the minority of the present Nizam the executive management of the state is, under the general control of the Government of India, in the hands of a Regency, of which the minister, Sir Salar Jung, is senior member. Col. Sir R. J. Meade, K.C.S.I., is the Resident.

RAJPUTANA.—The important territory of Rajputana, which is bounded on the north by the Punjab, on the south and east by the independent Native States of Central India, and on the west and south-west by the Bombay territory, measures some 460 miles from north to south, and 530 miles in breadth; it covers an area of no less than 123,000 square miles, and has a population of about 8,500,000. It is composed of eighteen principalities, which are supervised by an officer styled the Governor-General's Agent, with a staff of political agents and assistants amounting in all to twenty officers. The Chiefs exercise supreme civil and criminal jurisdiction within the limits of their respective States. The Rajpúts are Hindus of the Kshetriya, or military caste. They offered the most vigorous resistance to the Muhammedan conquerors of India. Their last great effort was made against Sultan Bâber in 1527, when they were decisively defeated at Sikri, near Agra. The military forces of these States are set down at 70,000 men. *Governor-General's Agent*, Col. Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.S.I.; A. C. Lyall, Esq. (officiating).

The Native States of CENTRAL INDIA adjoin Rajputana on the south and east. They are about 80,000 square miles in extent, and are split up into seventy-one States, the most important of which are Gwalior (Maharajah Scindia) and Indore (Maharajah Holkar). The founders of these two families were Mahratta officers, who rose to distinction under one of the Peishwas, about 1720. The duties of the Governor-General's Agent for Central India are similar to those of the Agent for Rajputana. It is in Holkar's territory of Malwa that the opium known by that name is grown. The duty on it (which is levied when it enters Bombay territory) realized in 1872—73 the sum of £2,542,740. *Governor-General's Agent*, Major-Gen. Sir H. Daly, K.C.B.

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OUDH TALOOKDARS.

... In fifty small Blocks.

ERRATA.

P. 69, line 10 from top, *for* "Ababs" *read* "Arbabs."
P. 113, line 8 from bottom, *for* "clear case of" *read* "clear instance of."
P. 118, line 2 from bottom, *for* "than it may consist" *read* "than may consist."

THE HISTORY OF INDIA,

BY

J. TALBOYS WHEELER.

LONDON: TRÜBNER AND CO.

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"Mr. Wheeler's work fully maintains the high reputation of his earlier volumes for laborious research and accuracy of judgment, as well as for originality and breadth of view. Mr. Wheeler is evidently by nature a bold and original thinker, but he is as careful in weighing his evidence, and as judicious in drawing his conclusions as he is undoubtedly bold and ingenious in conception. Mr. Wheeler's training as an Indian politician, has doubtless done much to develop in him the rare critical faculty which his writings unquestionably display, a faculty which must be at least as valuable in threading the mazes of Oriental politics as it is here shown to be in grasping Oriental history."—*The Calcutta Review.*

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Volume IV., Part I.—MUSSULMAN RULE.

"The author's arrangement is systematic, and his boldness of expression is at least suggestive of mastery of the subject. We think he deserves great credit for giving a new tone to a dry but important theme; and for expounding with a vigorous mannerism, if not originality of style, facts and theories which have heretofore been little dwelt upon by Oriental annalists, or discussed by critics and reviewers, apart from the historical record."—*Sir Frederick Goldsmid in the Academy*, April 8th, 1876.

"It contains many passages, not only interesting to the general reader, but extremely instructive to the student of Oriental history. It is full of stirring stories, all based on facts, of life in India, when its central city was Delhi, and when all round that centre raged the wildest of contests for supremacy in the Peninsula."—*The Athenæum.*

"The claims of Mr. Wheeler's fourth volume to notice cannot well be over-estimated. It is a masterpiece of literary workmanship, and the style throughout clear, manly, effective, and often finely picturesque. Its terse unadorned sentences are as different as possible from the full mouthed, flowing, and gorgeous periods of Macaulay, and yet its power of fascinating the reader and drawing him along with breathless interest is almost equal to that of the great Whig historian. While referring to Mr. Wheeler's style, we may remark that for a long time it was a puzzle to us, but after reading for a while, we get not only reconciled to but fascinated by it, and would not willingly see it spoiled by being improved according to general usage. . . At last a light dawned upon us, and the puzzle became clear at once. Mr. Wheeler's style is the grand old style of the English Bible, stripped of conjunctions. . . Thought after thought, as it rises into clear shape in the mind of the author, is set down with as little verbal adornment as possible. . .

Mr. Wheeler does not aim at giving a record of all ascertainable facts belonging to the history of the period. He has set himself to discover and unfold the more or less hidden forces that lay under the events, to lay bare the currents of political and religious thought and sentiment that flowed under the surface in the time of the Mussulman rulers of India, and that burst forth at intervals in wars and rebellions, invasions, and the overthrow and establishment of dynasties."—*The Friend of India.*

"Mr. Wheeler has gone to the travellers rather than to the historians for insight into the political and social condition of the Moghuls, and in so doing he has acted wisely.

"We have already referred to Mr. Wheeler's theory of identity between the Moghuls and the Vedic Aryans. He promises to lay his proofs before the public in a future publication. . . It appears that Mr. Wheeler has not jumped at his conclusion rashly without several suggestive reasons that seem to justify it."—*Friend of India*, second notice.

Extract from the *Pioneer*, June 28th, 1876.

"In another column will be found a letter from a correspondent about the temple and priest at Baku. Baron Thielmann had visited the place, which lies on the western shore of the Caspian, and the priest had been taken for a Parsee supported by the Parsee community at Bombay. Our correspondent, however, who visited Baku in 1874, declares that he is a Brahmin, who was born near Lahore, and now tends the sacred unquenchable fire. Strange to say, this Brahmin lives upon the proceeds of a grant of land made to the temple by the Khans; a most interesting fact for Mr. Wheeler, who wishes to prove the connection between the Moghuls and Brahmanism. Is it the fire of King Jem, the eponymous hero of Iran, which burns on an altar in Karism till the advent of Islam? And is it illogical to be reminded

of the sacred flame that the Greek colonists bore away with them from the Prytaneion of the mother city, and so carefully guarded? According to Mr. Wheeler, worship such as that at Baku is the very purest form of Brahmanism, of that religion which in India has been corrupted by the worship of Siva, Durga, and other aboriginal gods.

"The history of the Moghuls, as told by Mr. Wheeler, is interesting enough apart from the vexed question of their origin. He has told in a masterly way, not so much about dynasties, and wars, and revolutions, as about the people themselves. . . . The history of the Moghuls is well worth reading, and if by pointing out how it has a peculiar meaning for Englishmen, we have helped some to understand it better, our trouble will not be thrown away."—*The Pioneer*, Allahabad.

"The fourth volume of Mr. Wheeler's excellent history of India from the earliest ages, is devoted to the important period of Mussulman ascendency extending from the eleventh to the sixteenth century. . . .

"We may add that if there be one quality which his work can claim, it is that of being thoroughly conscientious and trustworthy. He has consulted endless authorities, examined and sifted their statements with scrupulous care, and his terse, lucid, and vigorous style is a further recommendation of the work."—*The Standard.*

Vol. III.—*Magazin für die Literatur des Auslandes*, 1875, No. I.

"Dieser überaus gedrängte Ueberblick kann von dem reichen Material des Buches nur eine Andeutung geben; regt aber doch wohl hie und da den Wunsch an, sich mit dem Werke selbst vertraut zu machen, das einen so schwierigen Gegenstand so fasslich darzustellen weiss."

Vol. II.—*Literarisches Centralblatt*, 1870, No. 29.

"Wenn daher sein Werk dennoch unsere volle Aufmerksamkeit in Anspruch nimmt, so verdankt es dies zweien Umständen: einmal der unleugbar geschickten Darstellung des Inhaltes des grossen Epos selbst, die bei allen Ausstellungen, die man im Einzelnen dagegen erheben mag, doch im Ganzen ein getreues und ansprechendes Bild davon abgibt; und zweitens, der völlig freien und meist von gesundem Blick zeugenden Kritik, die der Verfasser von historisch-politischem Standpunkte aus diesem Inhalte zu Theil werden lässt.

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